New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV—NO. [illegible]. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF SANTA ANA.

[illegible]

The Mexican war steamers Iturbide and Guerrero arrived this port last evening, bringing for the third time [illegible] SANTA ANA, the former Dictator President of Mexico. He is accompanied with his lady, daughter, and several distinguished personages [illegible]

I send you [illegible] the valedictory of SANTA ANA, and his Address to his Army—which, it is said, was published previous to his departure [illegible]

[illegible]

I have heard of several cases of cholera here, but so isolated and few in proportion to our dense population that they are only considered as ordinary events,—liable at any season of the year. That disease has entirely disappeared from the Army and Navy, and the cases of yellow fever, with removal to the country, have almost ceased.

EXCHANGE—London, 11 to 11½ premium; New-York, [illegible] to 1 discount; other North, 1 to 1½ discount.

AUG. 27.—General SANTA ANA, family and suite, left yesterday for Carthagena via St. Thomas, in the Mexican war steamer Guerrero, the steamer to return to Vera Cruz after delivery. The Iturbide goes down as soon as she has taken coal for the voyage. The war steamer SANTA ANA, under repairs at the Arsenal here, will go home when her bills are paid—not very definite as to time, but quite so as to fact.

[illegible]

The Loss of the Telegraphic Cable—Letter from Captain Turner.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 8, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In correcting an error made by your correspondent, I had no idea of being thrown into a newspaper controversy. But in defence of my reputation, which has been wrongfully assailed, I reluctantly ask for the last time [illegible]

On Tuesday, Aug. [illegible], at [illegible] A. M., I took the bark Sarah L. Bryant in tow, [illegible] the following instructions in writing from the Telegraphic Company:

"Route and signals for the James Adger—Sarah L. Bryant and Victoria crossing the Gulf.

"The ships to run directly for Cape North, leaving St. Paul's Island on the starboard."

Agreeably to a previous understanding with Mr. CANNING, I shaped a course west by south half south, which, allowing for half a point westerly error, [illegible] is west southwest by compass from Cape Ray to Cape North, leaving St. Paul's Island on the starboard hand, according to written instructions.

As to the course which the correspondent of the TIMES says I ought to have steered, (west half south [illegible],) there is no such nautical term. If he means west three-fourths south, which any navigator might infer, it will be seen by a glance at the chart that this course would lead us entirely north of St. Paul's Island, or even of Cape Breton.

With respect to a "due allowance for currents, &c.," it will be remembered that for twenty minutes in nearly every hour my wheels were stopped, thus leaving the ships to drift at the mercy of the winds and currents; and I would add, at one time we were stopped from midnight to [illegible] o'clock next morning, (say eight hours.)

As to the distance from St. Paul's Island at the time the cable gave out, from close observations for latitude and longitude by first-rate instruments, St. Paul's Island bore [illegible] by south one half south, distant twelve [illegible] miles. The light of which your correspondent speaks was not lit during the day when the cable was lost. I was directed to leave St. Paul's Island on the starboard side; therefore, the lighthouse on the south west point of the island was what I had to with and not that on the northeast.

This light, (an intermittent,) was plainly seen for [illegible] on our starboard quarter, after we bore away from Sydney, with the Sarah L. Bryant in tow.

Allow me to state to your correspondent, that to every sensible man, he is utterly ignorant of the subject of which he is treating. If I were allowed to state what has been said to me respecting his account of the laying of the Submarine Cable, by one who must have known all about it, he would be convicted of a gross misrepresentation from beginning to end.

F. O. TURNER.

Another Outrage.

Mr. JACKSON, of the firm of JACKSON & PURDY, No. [illegible] Broadway, while walking in Forsyth-street, between Bayard and Walker streets, at about 10½ o'clock Friday night, was suddenly set upon from behind by some ruffian, who, seizing him by the neck, sought to throw him to the walk. Mr. JACKSON, with the assistance of his companion, Mr. PURDY, succeeded in shaking the fellow off, who then rapidly retreated to [illegible] in the entry-way of a large tenement house on the opposite side of the street, where two men had been standing during the whole occurrence, but did not in the least interfere, notwithstanding the assaulted party shouted for help and for the police. Not a policeman was in sight. After some search, however, one was found, who, with another "star," proceeded to the tenement house into which the assailant had fled. The two men who had witnessed the transaction denied all knowledge of the affair, and even threatened to [illegible] Messrs. PURDY & JACKSON if they did not clear out. The house was not searched, as it was considered useless to [illegible] to find the guilty party in a tenement of such dimensions and so well populated. And so [illegible]

[illegible] The robbery was the object of the ruffian who [illegible]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 8.

The Norfolk boat this morning brings a more favorable account from Norfolk,—there having been only 22 deaths on Thursday, while the new cases were more easily managed. Mr. BAKER, member elect to the Legislature, was amongst the dead.

We have no record of the number of deaths on Friday, but the rumor was that there had been about 20.

Portsmouth letters say there are about 15 deaths there daily.

Dr. MORRIS writes that there are but two physicians from North of Norfolk who are not down with the fever, and six of these physicians are dangerously ill at the Naval Hospital. Dr. MARSHALL, of Baltimore, was dying.

Our latest intelligence from Norfolk, via Richmond, represents that there is a slight abatement of the disease.

Over $4,000 was subscribed in this city to-day for the relief of the sufferers, making a total of nearly $20,000.

A boat was sent down to-night heavily laden with provisions, also having on board one hundred and thirteen coffins.

RELIEF MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 8.

A public meeting was held here this afternoon to take measures for the relief of the sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth. The Mayor of the city was elected Chairman, and a Relief Committee was appointed, to continue till the fever disappears. A resolution was adopted stating an appropriation of $5,000 by the City Councils would meet the approbation of our citizens. It is the impression that it will be voted next Monday.

RELIEF FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 8.

Eighteen hundred dollars was remitted to-day to Baltimore for the relief of the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers, making twenty-eight hundred dollars in all, collected by individual effort. The Committee appointed yesterday are now active, and a larger sum will probably be forwarded early next week.

THE LATEST.—SAD ACCOUNTS.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 9.

The Norfolk boat, arrived here to-day, brings the awful tidings that there is no abatement of the yellow fever, and that the small pox has also broken out in Norfolk, of which there were ten cases on Saturday.

Two nurses from this city are dead. Dr. BYANT, of Philadelphia, is dying. The fever is spreading to the adjoining country.

At Norfolk, on Friday, there were forty deaths from yellow fever; and on Saturday, up to noon, there had been twenty five deaths.

At Portsmouth, on Friday, there were 26 deaths and 30 new cases. On Saturday, up to noon, there had been 15 deaths. Dr. MORRIS, of this city, was sick. Dr. MARSHALL was dying.

Seventy-six tents were taken down from here on Friday to Norfolk, under the direction of the Mayor and Councils of this city, which were pitched on the site of Old Point—a beautiful and healthy site. The American flag was raised, and it was expected a steamboat load of refugees would land there this morning.

To-morrow a steamer will take down a load of provisions for the camp. A small supply was taken down on Saturday.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 7.

The Yellow Fever is sensibly abating in this city, and the week's returns will doubtless show a gratifying decrease in the number of deaths.

Another Serious Accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 8.

Another serious accident, attended with loss of life, occurred on the Camden and Amboy Railroad this afternoon. The engine of the 2 o'clock train, when near Beverly, was thrown from the track by the breaking of an axle attached to the forward truck, and rendered a complete wreck, and following after it was a baggage and one passenger car.

JOHN HOLLAND, the engineer, was so badly injured that amputation of one of his limbs became necessary, but he died shortly after the operation had been performed. He lived at Camden, and leaves a family.

LANGHORN THORNE, a fireman, was seriously injured, but not considered fatally.

None of the passengers were hurt.

The accident occurred at 2½ P. M., and was occasioned by a flaw in the axle next to the wheel. An examination showed the axle to have been sound about an inch and a half in a diameter of five inches. Soon after the accident occurred, the engineer asked, "What's broke?" On being told "the axle," he replied, "I thought so." Such a remark leads to the inference that he was aware at the depôt of the flaw, and, notwithstanding, recklessly periled the lives of the passengers as well as his own. Great excitement existed among the passengers in regard to the disaster, and the feelings of the people here are again harrowed up by the repetition of a fatal accident so near them. Drs. BAY and BEVERLEY performed the operation on the engineer. The train was delayed four hours.

The accident occurred to the 2 o'clock train from Philadelphia for New-York.

More Troubles in Africa between the British and the Natives.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 8.

By the brig Monte Cristo, arrived here this morning, we have news from the Coast of Africa to the 2d of August.

On the 15th July a party from Bathurst, on British Government duty, were fired into near the headquarters of the Mandingo tribe. On the 16th the Governor organized a force of 200 troops, and proceeded to inquire into the facts. On his way he was ambushed and fired into by the Mandingoes. The Governor and two officers were wounded, together with 20 native troops killed and 40 wounded. Since then a body of 300 native friend troops have been harrassing the Mandingoes, and the assistance of some French artillery having been obtained from Goree, a number of troops were to proceed, on Aug. 2, from Bathurst, to chastise the Mandingoes. A speedy termination of the affair was anticipated.

The Late Accident to the Stonington Steamboat Train—The Know-Nothings—Mortality, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 8.

Mr. LAWRENSON, United States Mail Agent, injured by the late accident to the Stonington steamboat train, died to-day. Mr. BENJAMIN SIMMONS, who had both his legs broken by the same accident, died yesterday, at North Kingston, R. I.

General CASS and his daughter are here, and they are stopping at the Winthrop House.

The Know-Nothing lodges in Boston and vicinity are active, and there are strong indications of a straight out American Convention for the nomination of State officers.

The deaths in this city for the week ending to-day have been [illegible], a decrease of seven from last week.

Vermont State Election.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 8.

Two hundred and four towns in Vermont have been heard from, which give ROYCE, (Republican,) [illegible]; CLARK, (Democrat,) 11,[illegible]; scattering, 4,[illegible].

Of the Representatives elected, so far as heard from, 40 are Whig and Republican, 26 Democratic, and 31 Know-Nothing.

Republican Movement in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Sunday, Sept. 9.

Several hundred citizens of Springfield, composed of all the old parties, assembled at Hampden Hall on Saturday night to appoint Delegates to the Republican Union Convention at Worcester on the 20th inst. Harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. [illegible] presided, and eloquent speeches in behalf of union against any more compromises with Slavery or any more Slave States were made by Mr. ELLIS, WM. B. CALHOUN, OLIVER B. MORRIS, DR. CHAFFEE, HENRY VOSE, RUFUS ELMER, GEO. WALKER and F. A. BARROW. Twenty-four of our leading citizens were appointed Delegates and substitutes for the Nominating Convention, and between 200 and 300 were selected to attend the mass meeting at the same time.

Other towns in this State are responding to the calls for Union Conventions.

Suicide of Major Markland.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 8.

Major MATTHEW MARKLAND, formerly an eminent lawyer of Kentucky, and late a Clerk in the Quartermaster-General's office in this city, committed suicide on Sunday last, as is supposed, from letters found to-day in his secretary. Old age and infirmity are the only reasons assigned. His family relations were of the most affectionate character. In a letter he left for his family he says: "My mind is fully made up, with all the affection I have for my family, and I yield to no man in the pride that I entertain; yet for their future good I choose to depart." His body has not yet been found.

From Washington—Mr. Buchanan's Detention in London.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 9.

The state of negotiations at the Court of St. James, are such that the public interest will require the continuance of Mr. BUCHANAN longer in London, than he or his friends in this country anticipated. His connection with that mission will not therefore terminate at the time heretofore announced, namely, the 1st of October. It is presumed that his detention has reference to the Central American question.

Another Railroad Accident.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 9.

The train from Baltimore last night ran over a bull, near Annapolis Junction, and threw the train off the track. The mail, baggage, and smoking cars were smashed; the latter was full of passengers, but all miraculously escaped without the least injury. The passengers arrived here at 12 o'clock at night.

Horse Show at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Sept. 8.

Among the other celebrated horses entered for the exhibition which commences here on Tuesday, the 11th inst., are the following: Ethan Allen, Matchless, Hampden, Young Kentucky, Hunter, Morgan, Emperor, Charles Napier, Boston Boy, Stockbridge Chief, Lady Kitchford, Lady Blanche, Patapsco, Lady Sherman, Kate Devenough, Young America, Mohawk Maid, Mountain Maid, and Young Black Hawk.

Maine Politics.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Sept. 9.

A large meeting of our citizens was held last evening, at which a ticket was nominated for State Representatives, embracing Whigs and Democrats opposed to the present administration, but forming an organized combination against the Republican movement.

The Reported Election of Senator Atchison.

ST. LOUIS, (Mo.,) Saturday, Sept. 8.

The reported election of Senator ATCHISON to the United States Senate, from this State, by the New-York Tribune, is a glaring hoax, as it is well known that our Legislature does not meet, even, for several months to come.

The Southern Mail Difficulty Settled.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 8.

The Postmaster General has settled the quarrel with the South Carolina Railroad Company, and a daily service by this route is ordered.

We have no mail South of Savannah this morning.

The Arkansas Gold Mines.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 8.

Two men have returned to Hannibal, Mo., who state that they found the supposed gold regions around the Arkansas River, but report the total failure of the expedition, and the lynching of the leader of the company, named POOLE, by his exasperated companions.

Destruction of a Cotton Factory by Fire.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, Sept. 9.

The Cotton Factory of the Griswoldville Company, at Coleraine, Franklin County, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Loss, $40,000. No insurance.

The Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Sept. 9.

The weather here to-day was most oppressively hot, with but little air stirring. At 1 o'clock this afternoon the thermometer stood at 90° in the shade.

Census of Chicago.

CHICAGO, (Ill.,) Saturday, Sept. 8.

The total population of Chicago, as by the census just taken and completed, is 80,028. In 1850, it was 28,620.

Arrival of the Knoxville at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Sept. 8.

The steamer Knoxville has arrived here, after a passage of sixty hours from New York, with all on board well.

Arrivals from the South.

The United States Mail steamship Southerner, J. GOVAN, Commander, in sixty-two hours from Charleston, with merchandise and passengers, arrived on Saturday. She exchanged signals with the Keystone State, from Philadelphia to Savannah, also with the Knoxville, hence for Savannah, on the 6th instant. The Southerner experienced N. E. gales throughout the whole passage.

The steamship Augusta, LYON, from Savannah Sept. 5, to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, has also arrived.

From Curacoa.

By the arrival of the bark Venus, Capt. ATKINSON, from Curaçoa, Aug. 26, we have received the following information: There is no salt to be had at Curaçoa this year. The cholera had broken out at Laguayra, and some fatal cases had occurred.

☞ The English bark Rainbow, loaded with coal for Havana, went ashore on Key Vaccers, Aug. 28. Crew all saved; vessel and cargo total loss. Brig Huntress, of Philadelphia, from San Juan, went ashore near the same place, same day. No lives lost. Vessel got off and brought into Key West.

Yellow Fever at Norfolk.

From the Savannah Georgian, Thursday.

Mr. LORYEA, a student of Dr. MICHEL of Charleston, arrived in our city last night in the eleven o'clock train, direct from Norfolk, and bringing the latest accounts of the epidemic in that afflicted city. He represents the ravages of the fever as beyond description. The people are panic struck, stores and banks are closed, business is suspended, and the fever is rapidly on the increase. There are now 1,000 cases on the sick-list. The epidemic makes no distinction between blacks and whites. The city is almost deserted, and families are dying for want of care and attention.

Dr. L. comes to our city on a special mission, in behalf of the Howard Association, for the purpose of procuring nurses. He brings a letter from Dr. READ to Mayor ANDERSON, urging that additional assistance be sent on immediately, if possible. This appeal comes home with peculiar force to our city, and we have no doubt that it will be promptly responded to. Dr. L. says that female negro nurses are most desired, though any assistance that can be rendered will meet cheerfully be accepted.

Such citizens of Savannah as are desirous of accepting this invitation, either on the part of themselves or their servants, are requested to report themselves during the day to the Mayor, or to Dr. L., in person, at the Marshall House. His time is limited, as he leaves this evening, with such force as he shall be able to collect, en route for Norfolk.

It will be gratifying to our readers to learn through Dr. L., that Dr. READ and his force are active and well, reflecting upon Savannah and Georgia. They are reported to be very successful in the treatment of the fever.

Brutal Treatment of a Little Girl by her Step-Mother.

We have some particulars relating to a revolting act by a step-mother towards a little girl, said to be her step-daughter, which occurred in Canton not many days ago. It is said the little girl committed some trivial act in disobedience to the orders of the woman, for which offence she was shamefully scourged until the flesh was torn in strips from the child's body in some places, and in others raised in enormous black and blue welts; after which, the little girl was confined in a dark cellar from two to three days, during which time her whole subsistence was a [illegible] of scraps of soap-grease. The brother of the child, a young man of respectable standing, upon hearing the circumstance, repaired instantly to the house, and bursting open the cellar door, released his famished and brutally-abused sister from her horrid imprisonment. Having taken her to a place of safety, he lost no time in procuring a raw-hide, with which he administered a well-deserved castigation to the unfeeling and soulless creature who had committed this diabolical outrage. We are told that it became necessary to summon a physician to lance the bruised welts raised upon the little girl's body by the whip of her unfeeling step-mother.—Lewiston, Ill., Democrat.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY POLITICS.

The Republicans.

A meeting of the Central Republican Committee was held on Saturday evening at the Mercer-street House. C. C. LEIGH presided, and LEWIS D. WATTS, of the Eleventh Ward, and WILLIAM PERT, of the Eighth Ward, acted as Secretaries. Delegates from eighteen Wards were in attendance. Two delegations appearing from the Eleventh Ward, the subject was referred to a Committee on Credentials, with instructions to report at the next meeting. After the appointment of various Committees, the meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening next.

After the Leadership.

A meeting was held in Astor-place on Saturday evening to form an organization to contest the palm of leadership with the Republican General Committee recently formed in this City. Those in attendance, numbering about fifteen persons, were composed of individuals favoring the appointment of Delegates by the so-called "County Convention" which met at Free Masons' Hall on the evening of the 1st, and well-known members of the "dark lantern" oligarchy. A resolution pledging each person present to secrecy was adopted almost unanimously. After speeches by Dr. SOUTHWORTH, J. H. BURLESON and others, a Committee of five was appointed to devise some means of placing this new secret organization at the head of the Republican movement in this City.

Female Normal School.

The first session of the third annual term of this school, under the care of the Board of Education, was held on Saturday last.

The number of junior teachers present was 530—the total number on the book of the school being 675 at the present time. This school, under the care of LEONARD HAZELTINE, Esq., holds a session of five hours on Saturdays, for about ten months in each year. The President of the Board of Education, W. H. NEILSON, was present on Saturday, according to his usual practice. The appearance of the school, as assembled in the large room at the top of the Hall of the Board of Education—where the school is held—is quite imposing. If any one is skeptical as to the high character of our school system, we would advise him to visit the Normal School when it is assembled at 9 o'clock A. M. any Saturday, when perhaps an increase of faith may be obtained.

There are eight gentlemen and five ladies connected with the faculty of this school, under Mr. HAZELTINE. The Male Normal School holds its sessions on Wednesday and Friday afternoons of each week, from 4 to 7 o'clock. Dr. DAVID PATTERSON is its Principal. The Colored Normal School is under the charge of JOHN PETERSON, and, like the others, under the care of the Board of Education.

Strip to It.

One would suppose it late in the day for newspapers to be urging good people to take their clothes off before going to bathe. But it seems otherwise. A gentleman took a bath yesterday at the Division-street ferry wharf (Williamsburg) with even his best coat on. It is more decent indeed than such naked bathing as is practiced along the two river sides of the City by hosts of boys every warm day, and they say that wetting woollen cloths in salt water gives them a gloss. But one feels so "bedrabbled" on coming out with his duds clinging close to his skin and his hat raining brine, and there is such opportunity to take cold before reaching home, that we must continue to beg the public to strip always before jumping.

Besides the ferries are no proper place to bathe in—better go to the Battery where there are no policemen, or near the large steamboat landings were there are policemen apparently to protect the clothes of the swimmers. There it is comparatively safe. But at the ferry-bridges one stands a capital chance of getting his brains knocked out—that is provided it can be shown that he has any brains—who jumps for a ferry boat after the chains are up and she is moving off.

"Back Again."

Almost everybody has come back to town from his Summer seasoning—his face and hands as brown as a berry—his wife in a stew to learn what new fashions have come up in her absence—whether they wear black feathers in Fall bonnets, and whether they trim mantillas with as wide a gimp and as deep a fringe as they did in July—his baby fat as a porpoise, and with a tint of carmine on each cheek and a "woodcolor" on its dumpy arms. September gives every such returning citizen a warm welcome.

We generally expect, when all the stragglers get home, for a "Heated term" to set in with a vigor worthy of early Summer, and so desperately as to frighten back all the sensitive to their deserted Summer quarters. Then an easterly storm sets in that gives all their little ones the snuffles, and all the old ones the rheumatism, and then they come hobbling and sneezing back to town to lay in their Winter coal in a flurry.

We try to be thankful for whatever weather comes, but if—now that September is a third gone—Fall should gently insinuate itself and take possession we shall be resigned.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Managers of the Bible Society was held on the 6th inst., Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the chair.

Seven new auxiliaries were recognized; of which two were in Arkansas, and one in each of the States of South Carolina, Texas, Illinois, California, and one in Oregon Territory.

Letters were received from Rev. Mr. PEET, Fuh Chau, China, in regard to the work in that country, and the advantage of publishing the Scriptures in the colloquial dialect; from Rev. Mr. DOTY, at the Amoy Mission, stating the unusual demand for the Scriptures there, and requesting funds for their publication; from Rev. Dr. DURBIN, of the Methodist Missionary Society, asking funds to purchase Bibles for Sweden.

Some valuable additions were made to the Library, among which were Annotations on the books of the Old and New Testaments, 1657.

Grants were made of a pulpit Bible for the State Prison at Sing Sing, and for a Sabbath School at West Point; to poor Bible Societies in the West, with several others of smaller amount, in different languages, including twelve volumes for the Blind.

They need to be Strong.

While passing up Broadway early on Saturday evening we were witness to a scene of brutality of a very outrageous character. A man was knocked down by two fellows larger than himself and kicked until he was entirely helpless. He lay struggling in the street with his face cut and bruised horribly. The cause for this outrageous assault, as stated, was that the man had thrown a brick at the head of one of the assailants. We remained more than twenty minutes, and there assembled a crowd, yet no policeman was to be seen, although the outrage was perpetrated at the corner of Grand-street and Broadway. The rascals walked quietly away down Broadway. What are we coming to if such outrages can be perpetrated unnoticed in our great thoroughfares in open day, and within two or three blocks of two station-houses?

The Sheriff After Briggs.

Mr. BRANCH informs us that the Sheriff was chasing BRIGGS all day Friday to get the costs out of him for the fun he had prosecuting and trying to indict the DAILY TIMES for simply saying that he was a nuisance. On Saturday BRIGGS chased the Sheriff, and luckily overtaking him, forked over the amount of the costs. So ends that chapter.

But will the costs be got, with the expenses of the "Branch Exception Commission," into the bill of incidental expenses of the Municipal Investigating Committee? will the City pay it? and will the Comptroller hand out the change.

Of Great Importance.

Mr. STEPHEN H. BRANCH sends us a denial of the truth of what Mr. MCKELLAR said under oath "that he had heard"—to wit: that Mr. B. obtained a piece of the "Henry Clay Cloth." The latter end of the communication reads as follows:

I therefore solemnly declare before the Great Disposer of Events, that I did not have the cloth in question, and that all I know about it is, what I heard from respectable witnesses at preceding investigations of the Committee, that some inhuman monsters stole the pall of the great Kentuckian, and wore it as their daily garb; and now cry stop thief, in order to divert the public attention and execration from themselves. Could HENRY CLAY have opened his unearthly eyes upon them as they outraged his silent form, one glance would have smitten the vultures to the earth, never to rise. Respectfully, STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

City Mortality.

The City still continues in remarkably good good health. Only 501 deaths occurred here last week which is a decrease of 47 on the mortality of the previous week. Of the deceased, [illegible] were born in the United States; 68 in Ireland; 30 in Germany.

☞ A member of the bar intends to commence proceedings in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of the State of New-York, against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, on behalf of a lady and a gentleman who were injured—not killed—in the recent catastrophe. The plaintiffs are, or claim to be, citizens of this State, and, as such, have the right to sue in the Federal Courts, citizens of any other State in the Union for injuries received.

☞ A mass meeting of colored citizens will be held at Merritt's Hall, No. 185 Spring street, on Monday evening, September 10, to hear the report of the Delegates of the Troy Convention. Mr. STEPHEN MYERS, of Albany, and others will address the meeting, and a county organization will be formed.

☞ Mr. SYLVESTER S. SOUTHWORTH assumed yesterday the position of co-editor and proprietor of the Sunday Mercury. Bowing, he tells why he left the Atlas—it was coming to abuse Mayor WOOD, Comptroller FLAGG, and President PIERCE, all whom Mr. S. rather admires.

☞ The great excursion of Sunday School Teachers, from Boston and vicinity, is to take place on the 24th and 25th of the present month. The arrangements are in the hands of such men as Gen. BRIGGS and Lieut. Governor GARDNER.

☞ Most of the large private schools of the City open their terms to-day. There are a great many of them, and the scholars in attendance are very numerous.

☞ The City swarms with strangers—the hotels are unusually full.

☞ MOSES Y. BEACH, Esq., leaves soon for Europe.

The Prohibitory Law.

The number of arrests for intoxication for the eight and forty hours preceding our going to press, was forty:

SATURDAY.	
At the Tombs, before Justice Welch	18
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Davison	12
At Essex Market, before Justice Wood	10
Total	40
SUNDAY.	
At the Tombs, before Justice Welch	15
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Pearcey	29
At Essex Market, before Justice Brennan	11
	55
Total, for forty-eight hours	95

But the actual arrests for intoxication is a poor criterion whereby to judge of the crime incident upon rum drinking; there were yesterday arrests made and disposed of, of parties committing assault and batteries, and guilty of other breaches of the peace, as follows:

At the Tombs, before Justice Welch	28
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Pearcey	27
At Essex Market, before Justice Brennan	18
Total	73

Which numbers, added to the arrests direct for intoxication, makes a total of arrests yesterday, made under the new law, of 130 persons. What is the City coming to?

LONG ISLAND.

Spiritualistic Sunday in Brooklyn.

The Spiritualists of Brooklyn hold their Sunday circles, or, as they may be called, Walpurgis Sabbaths, in the Lyceum Building, in Washington-street. The Sunday morning circles are devoted mainly to manifestations of various kinds, and the afternoon and evening meetings are more particularly devoted to trance lectures. Understanding that there were to be some unusually interesting exhibitions at the morning circle, when some diagrams of the present and former appearance of the spiritual regions would be exhibited, we had the curiosity to attend the meeting, for it would be something to boast of to have had even a diagramatic view of the abodes of the blest. But in this particular we were disappointed; for some cause or other, which was not explained, the diagrams were not exhibited.

The meeting was held in the Museum of the Lyceum, and the stuffed alligators, petrified snakes and Indian idols, which were ranged round the room in glass cases, rather helped to impart a feeling of awe as we entered the charmed circle. The hour of admission was passed when we turned the handle of the door—for the Spiritualists do not like to be disturbed in their incantations after the spells begin to work—but, we we were admitted as a favor, and, gliding quietly into the silent and mysterious apartment, we took a seat a little distance from the spiritual circle, so that we might be out of reach of the witch element. At a round walnut table in the centre of the room sat nine or ten persons of both sexes, some quite young, and some with silvery locks; they were silently solemn, with their hands crossed upon the table as if waiting for some manifestations from the table, though they waited in vain, for the table was perfectly well-behaved during the whole sitting and never stirred a leg, nor gave a single knock. Sitting near the table were some dozen or so of men and women, and apart from the rest were a couple whose convulsions at first alarmed us. One of them was a tall, gaunt female, with a pale face, long skinny fingers, and sunken eyes. She was dressed in a light blue gauze gown with flounces, and kept flinging her thin hands violently, as if to jerk something off from them. Her companion was a short man with long hair, a thick, bushy chestnut beard, high cheek bones, and small, sharp gray eyes; which, however, he kept closed nearly all the time. His body was a good deal convulsed, he sighed deeply, thumped upon his breast, clasped his hands over the top of his head, and occasionally thrust out his arms horizontally. These performances continued some minutes, when the gauze lady in the blue gauze dress rose with her eyes shut, and, after meandering around the room awhile, during which she kept patting her hands together and making a variety of strange motions, she stopped behind the chair of one of the circle at the table, and commenced tapping her between the shoulders; a rather fat lady then arose and came to her assistance, and the two were engaged some minutes in patting the lady at the table, though no explanation was given with respect to it. Then the seeress, in blue gauze, commenced an oration with her eyes shut, and her hands and arms quivering all the time in a convulsive manner. She was in a tranced condition, we believe, which might be a sufficient apology for her incoherent and unmeaning remarks. The only thing she uttered which had anything like a tangible idea involved in it, was, that the mind could not receive the truth unless the body were free from all obstructions to the passage of the electric fluids through the system, from the zenith, tapping the top of the head, to the nadir, running her quivering fingers down her body to her feet. She said also that people might have an influx of ideas from another without speaking—a fact which there was no necessity of being entranced to learn. When she sat down an old lady at the table remarked that while the seeress was speaking, she had herself had an influx of something or other, we could not distinctly hear what, and had seen a steeple surrounded by balls of light. After this there was more silence, and as the room was hot, a considerable rustling of fans, and the long lady and her male companion were a good deal convulsed. Some of the members of the circle evidently felt a little disconcerted at some manifestations which were anticipated, and the fat lady [illegible] if people would but keep perfectly quiet it would greatly aid the spirits, and added, that [illegible] was easy enough to those who cultivated that habit of body. She evidently thought that a few hundred pounds of adipose flesh might be taken as at pleasure, by any spare and nervous person who found it difficult to sit [illegible] in one position.

The meeting was becoming rather stupid and sleepy, when the lady in the blue dress commenced operations [illegible] head, which had the effect of shutting his eyes and causing him to rise and [illegible] some very common place [illegible], the lady standing at his back all the while, and throwing her arms about like a Pythoness, while her male companion kept up an occasional jerking of his limbs, and flinging imaginary [illegible] from his hands.

While the entranced speaker could think of nothing more to say, he sat down, and the Seeress having said something about [illegible], a young man in a red beard sang a dolorous hymn in a dolorous manner, and the meeting came to an end. Dr. ORTON announced that there would be entranced lecturing in the afternoon and evening, but the performances of the morning were not of a kind to tempt us to go to another. As we rose to leave the room we fancied that a stuffed white owl in one of the glass cases winked his round eye at us, and that a stuffed Muscovy duck, with its bill half open, was just going to exclaim, "Quack! quack! quack!" But we were probably mistaken.

Serious Stabbing Affray.

About 12 o'clock on Saturday night a serious fight occurred in Baltic, near Hoyt-street, Brooklyn, between a party of men while intoxicated, when one of the number, named PATRICK MEAD, stabbed WM. [illegible] in the abdomen with a knife, inflicting, it is supposed, a mortal wound. MEAD was arrested soon after committing the deed by officers [illegible] and STRATHOFF, of the Third District police, and yesterday morning JAMES MCGANN and [illegible] were arrested for being concerned in the affray. All three were committed to await the result of the injuries to HENNAN, who was taken to the Brooklyn City Hospital for treatment.

More Trouble in the Brooklyn Fire Department.

It will be recollected that some weeks since Mayor HALL caused several engines, belonging to the Brooklyn Fire Department, to be locked up, on account of the disorderly conduct of the Companies having possession of them. On Friday night last, the Fire Department Committee of the Common Council held a meeting, when they decided that the engines be restored to the Companies, and the locks were accordingly taken from the engine houses. The Mayor, considering that the Fire Department Committee had exceeded their powers, on Saturday afternoon caused the engine houses to be locked again.

The New Court House.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to report relative to the erection of a New Court House in Vanderbilt-avenue, on property purchased there some years ago for that purpose, on Friday night held a meeting, and agreed upon recommending to the Board the erection of a brick structure, to cost about $[illegible].

☞ A Temperance meeting is to be held tomorrow night in the Brooklyn Institute. Harbor Master BURLESON is announced among the speakers.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

One hundred and fifteen deaths are reported to have occurred in the city of Brooklyn during the week ending the 8th inst., from the following

DISEASES: Abscess, asphyxia, atrophia, cancer, casualty, cholera morbus, constipation, delirium tremens, diabetes, dropsy in abdomen, dropsy in chest, typhoid fever, hydrophobia, inflammation of the stomach, old age, ulcers—1 each; apoplexy, congestion of the brain, drowned, scarlet fever, typhus fever, [illegible] hooping cough, inflammation of the brain, premature birth, teething—2 each; debility, dropsy—3 each; convulsions and still-born—[illegible] each; diarrhoea—[illegible]; marasmus and consumption—[illegible] each; dropsy in the head—[illegible]; dysentery—12; cholera infantum—17. Males [illegible], females [illegible], adults [illegible], minors [illegible]. Total, 115.

Ferry Accident.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as one of the Peck-slip Ferry boats was leaving the dock in Williamsburg, a man, in attempting to reach the boat after it had started, fell into the river and would have been drowned but for the prompt and fearless action of JAMES A. [illegible] and ROBERT LEE, who jumped in after him and buoyed him up until other assistance was brought.

Brooklyn Dispensary.

During the past month 516 patients have been treated at this institution, to whom 1,[illegible] prescriptions were dispensed gratuitously. The diseases treated were as follows:—Of children, 117; of the head and digestive organs, 148; eye and ear, 35; heart and lungs, 88; of women, 18; of skin and vaccination, 50; surgery, 108. 275 of the patients were of foreign birth, and 241 natives of this country.

Inquest.

Yesterday, Coroner [illegible], of Brooklyn, held an inquest at Greenpoint, on the body of WM. [illegible], residing in Second-street, who was instantly killed, about 6 o'clock Saturday evening, by falling from a ship upon which he was at work. [illegible] was buried at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

NEW-JERSEY.

Railroad Accident.

An accident occurred on Saturday on the New-Jersey Railroad, between Elizabethtown and Rahway, to the train which left Philadelphia for New-York at 7 o'clock A. M. Repairs were going on at the point where the accident occurred, and the rails being raised there was a sudden jar which hurled the baggage crate off the track and over the fence about twenty rods into an adjoining field. The crate was smashed, but the baggage scattered about. The passengers were greatly terrified by the occurrence, and for a while were much excited.

The New-Jersey Railroad.

Let it be remembered that the New-Jersey Railroad extends only from Jersey City to New-Brunswick, and no employe of this road ever sets upon the other road, except the brakemen, who accompany the cars through the entire route between New-York and Philadelphia, and these brakemen are subject to the regulations of the road upon which they are running, and may be discharged by either Company for violating any of its rules while within its jurisdiction.

Row in a Circus.

A difficulty occurred on Friday evening in Jersey City, between men connected with DAN RICE's circus, and several members of the Police and Watch Department of Jersey City, in which some of the circus men got the worst of it. The case was brought up in the Recorder's Court on Saturday, Mayor MANNERS presided with Recorder GUTTON. Mr. C. J. FARLEY, the Chief of Police, stated that this investigation was instituted at the request of the police, who wished the truth developed at once, so that the blame may rest where it belongs. In the melee, the doorkeeper of the circus, named MANAHAN, was struck senseless by Officer TRAVIS, who dealt him one or more blows upon his head. The statement of MANAHAN submits, severely upon Officer TRAVIS, and accuses him of making the first assault. The statement of Officer TRAVIS, on the other hand, is to the effect that he was on duty as an officer, outside of the tent, and a difficulty arising between other officers not on duty and the doorkeeper, about being admitted to the circus free of charge, he undertook to stop it, when the doorkeeper assaulted him by kicking him in the stomach. He was also struck by another employé of the circus, and used his club upon both of them. There will be a further investigation of the case at 7 o'clock, this evening.

Quoits.

A match for $50 was played on Saturday, at BEATTY's Hudson City Hotel ground, Bergen. Jersey vs. Hudson, and Jersey won in a canter. The players were TURNER and VANDERBILT for Jersey, and DUNING and DUDLEY for Hudson. Quoits 34 pounds, 8 inches diameter. First game 21 yards. Vanderbilt shaved in the field—21 up. Hudson won. Vanderbilt scored 11 and 10. Second game, 18 yards, 15 up. Hudson scored [illegible]; Jersey, 15, 14, 15. Jersey won. Third game, 19 yards, 15 up. Jersey, 10, 15, 15; Hudson, 15, 7, 8. Jersey won this game and the match. Judges were Messrs. BEATTY and SAM SUTHERLAND.

Arrest of Liquor Sellers in West Hoboken.

Fifteen liquor sellers have been prosecuted for violating the State law, with reference to the Sunday liquor traffic, in West Hoboken. They appeared before Justice FISH on Thursday last, with Hon. E. R. V. WRIGHT as counsel. No witnesses being present, their trials were postponed to the 15th inst.

Delaware Bible Society.

The Bible Society of the State of Delaware held its Forty-third Anniversary, at Dover, on the 30th ult. Judge HALL, of the U. S. Circuit Court, and being President of the Society, in the Chair. It was resolved to resupply the whole State with the Bible, and measures were adopted to accomplish that object. The mode is to have every dwelling visited by a suitable individual, who will either sell the books at a price barely covering the original cost or dispose of them gratuitously. The Report was read by Judge HALL, and addresses delivered by Rev. G. [illegible], Superintendent of the American Bible Society, Rev. S. R. WYNKOOP, of Wilmington, and others.

Rose Milton is an American romance, author's name not given, published by PERRY & MCMILLAN, Philadelphia. It may be described as the history of a duel, with a sweetening of love, a seasoning of jealousy, and a spice of revenge. There is a good deal of dialogue in it, which is entertaining enough, without helping forward the action of the story. But, on the whole, this home romance is considerably above par, and is likely to please a great many readers.

[illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible], Sunday, Aug. 19, 1855.

If those who are dancing in the gay saloons ... and Newport could by some magic be suddenly transferred to the lower deck of our little steamer, they would learn that we are not obliged to remain

"in lighted halls,
That festive strains gay,"

in order to listen to "the voice of sweet music," and "merry feet are dancing" far more merrily than where they have been trained to fashion's rule, and whose amusement has become a wearisome ...

I told you there was some danger of our being fog-bound, and we had just reached the mouth of the Saguenay when we were so enveloped in the ... that it was impossible to advance, and we cast anchor in L'Anse à l'Eau Bay, where if the sun were shining we should see on shore the spire of the first Church built in Canada—in 1600. It seems in good preservation, and is still large enough, we presume, to accommodate the people of the little village in which it stands; though it looks about the size of a respectable ... What did ... those early adventurers to this cold inhospitable shore, when there was stretching far away to the South a land flowing with milk and honey, the land of the olive and the pomegranate, the ... and the waving palm? ... do they stay here now? Oh, 'tis the ... of their birth, and

"The land of their forefathers' graves;"

and we like them, these artless, unsophisticated people; they are unlike any we have met before. In one sense they are ignorant, but they do not stare at you with the gaze of vulgar stupidity and wonder. If you go on shore they do not annoy you by offering their services, and if you employ them are not exacting, as if money were the only idol they had learned to worship.

As we ascended the river the light was not favorable to the reduction of the mountains, but when we returned we saw not only the mountains in their grandeur, but the leaves and the pink wild flowers that fringe the ravines, perfectly mirrored by the waters, and never in our lives saw anything so beautiful. Before, we had thought only of grandeur and sublimity, but now all that was bold and wild and terrific was softened into loveliness. We had only to look aloft to see nature, and to glance beneath to see what seemed a *representation of art* more wonderful than nature.

That that we might have every variety and be peculiarly favored, the clouds gathered thick and black and a storm arose, the thunders roared and echoed, and the lightnings flashed with peculiar ..., where all around was so dark and deep. At the junction of two rivers and the union of two ..., there is a peculiar tendency to fog, ... they are seldom so heavy as to detain the boats; but we were thrown upon the resources which may be manufactured or developed upon a steamboat for thirty-six hours, and we heard not a single regret for the detention.

We have a few deck passengers like all boats, but they are very different from those which crowd the same portion of vessels upon our Southern rivers. They are neither slaves nor serfs, nor degraded and poverty-stricken laborers. They own the soil they till, and though it seems a sterile and unfruitful land to us, it amply supplies their wants. Canada is a British Province, but it is nevertheless a French country—the general appearance, the customs, the people, and the language are French. Our gentlemanly Captain speaks English fluently, but he is French. His crew are French, and the ... is French. We have two fiddlers, and Scotch and Canadian reels have inspired those in whom ... is the relief and not the business of life, and if you would understand the poetry of motion you should look in upon the performance of this country dance. There are both beauty and grace, though the dancers are wielding the clumsiest boots, and are clad in the rudest blouse. One woman, with her handkerchief tied under her chin, might sit for a Madonna, and strikingly resembles some we have seen, and all have a refinement and delicacy, which, we must say, because it is true, does not characterize the peasantry of all lands! The Canadian reel is a very sweet tune, and the dance exceedingly pretty that accompanies it. In the evening the gentlemen and ladies form cotillions, and keep time to the same fiddle, and we venture to say never danced when their hearts were more in accordance with sweet sounds.

We cannot go upon shore, we cannot even see it—the New-York dailies have not arrived—there are no books, for we expected to be absent only three days from Quebec, and to have plenty to do in studying the Book of Nature, which opens to us here a page so new, and fresh, and grand;—we get tired talking—tired listening to the puffing of the porpoises and the splashing of seals—so what shall we do next? We have a company of choice spirits, as I said, and all are willing to use their gifts for the gratification of others, and it is proposed we have a concert. There are one or two *artistes* and several amateurs ... gentlemen and young ladies ... English, French and American ... of this little ... proving what we have always maintained, that the people of the highest civilization, in every climate and of all languages, are alike in all that constitutes good breeding and the power of appreciation and enjoyment. Twenty-four hours ago they were strangers, and now they are friends. We have a concert within, while the rain is pattering ... without, and each sings anything he knows, as well as he knows how, and all receive it in the spirit in which it is given. "Hail Columbia," is cordially responded to by Englishmen, and Americans join as heartily in "God save the Queen." Catholic priests laugh merrily at the comic song of "The jolly old Monks," and cheers, three times three, ring out from all, at the announcement of "Oh! A Sailor's Life for Me."

On the morning of the third day, the sun comes out bright and clear, and we awake upon the broad St. Lawrence. We were provisioned for three days only, so on Friday we were obliged to be content with "the feast of reason and the flow of soul," but we stop again at *Rivière du Loup*, and again jump into the light calash, with the same ... and the same Canada pony, and this time drive to the falls about three miles from the landing, and see a ravine that reminds us of the one which the Trenton dashes through, and the foaming cataract resembles that of Montmorenci. It is well worth a great effort to see, and we learn how ... named is the river, for with wolf-like madness it dashes down the gorge.

Here we have an accession to our numbers of a party who have been staying at Cacouna, a village a few miles distant, which includes an Indian settlement, fine bathing privileges, and plenty of pleasure-seekers, who say they would not wish for a more delightful Summer than could be spent at Cacouna—there are good boarding-houses, and the ... are hospitality and kindness itself. Here we learn by telegraph that the Quebec people have begun to be very anxious about us, and we inform them in the same way, that never were travelers in less need of sympathy. Here, too, the Captain obtains a supply of all good things, and the ... furnishes a delectable supper. But lo! the vanity of all human wishes, and the disappointment of all human expectations! When supper arrives, so liberal and good as it is, there could be nothing more loathsome in our eyes. "There is always a calm after a storm," says the proverb, ... there is sometimes a storm after a calm ... came a tempest of wind, and the ... of the St. Lawrence were ... into ..., and the billows were mountain high. We were rocked as if in a willow cradle, and the experience we have ... can be better imagined than described. The deck was strewn ... with those whose ... were frightful to behold, but for their sufferings there was no sympathy, because "nobody ever dies of seasickness."

"Is there no relief, nothing we can take?" says one. "Nothing," is the reply—and so they groan on in hopeless misery. There is, however, one consolation,—those who are prostrate in this condition are reckless of all danger; if it were announced that the boat must go to the bottom, they would consider it matter of rejoicing. No such announcement was made to us, though we afterwards learned that we were in some danger of meeting the calamity without the warning,—but we weathered the storm, and before 8 o'clock on Saturday morning were safely moored in the harbor of Quebec, and though we thought it a provoking prediction at the time, we find ourselves actually better for having been sea-sick.

It was a trip of rare enjoyment, but we cannot promise those who may resolve to take the same, the variety with which we were favored, for there has been neither a fog nor storm to delay or endanger the frailest vessel for many years before; but whatever storm there may be, there is little danger with the experience and skill of Capt. Simard, who has been twenty years on the river and met with no casualty; and whatever else may be exhausted there is no end to his good nature, and no diminution of his polite attentions. In the opinion of all who have been, he is just the Captain for a trip up the Saguenay.

But delightful as it is, we advise none to go who have no love of adventure—who cannot abjure luxury for one week, and appreciate simplicity—who are not willing to leave art for a little while and revel with nature, and who do not admire above all things else, her glorious works!

MINNIE MYRTLE.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Critical Condition of Roman Affairs—Piedmont and Spain Excommunicated by the Pope—People Flogged in Naples for Political Opinion, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Rome, Friday, Aug. 10, 1855.

Since I last addressed you on the affairs of Italy the under-current of political agitation has considerably increased; to such an extent indeed, that the state of the Peninsula is now seriously occupying the attention of the French Government and the British House of Commons. To begin with Rome. Mazzini has sent a number of his agents to the Roman States, provided with arms and money. They have landed at obscure points of the coast and are encamped here and there in parties of ten up to twenty persons. It is supposed they intend to liberate the political prisoners of 1848. The Roman Government has taken alarm, and addressed Austria and France, requesting those powers to send more troops into the Roman States. But there are two difficulties about doing so. In the first place Austria asks for money, which the public finance of the Vatican has not the means of supplying.

As regards France, that Power wants all her forces for the war with Russia. In fact, there are not more than 3,000 French now in Rome. Brigandage has increased to a frightful extent in and about the Eternal City. Travelers are robbed, and one French lady has been murdered. Misery meets one at every step; in fact, the country is bankrupt. Perhaps it can never be otherwise, with priests holding all temporal offices as well as ecclesiastical.

Amidst all this domestic trouble, the Pope is engaged in a spiritual war with Spain and Piedmont. You are aware that in both those countries the Governments have hit a hard blow at the Roman Catholic Church. Piedmont has suppressed the convents,—that is to say, such as were no longer used for education and public religion, but only a retreat for the indolent. The same events have taken place in Spain. Both are great European events, because they show that Constitutional Governments have the power, and exercise the same, *in spiritual as well as temporal affairs. The* Roman Church uses its old weapon of "*excommunication;" but the day has gone by in Europe* when even old women fear the damnation of priests of any creed. The Vatican publishes its "allocutions,"—rather long winded documents,—of which I send you the chief features. As regards the evil doings of Piedmont, the Church of St. Peter's says:

"We therefore again raise our apostolic voice in your august assembly, and we blame anew, we condemn, and declare null and of no effect, the law above mentioned, and all and each of the acts and decrees which have taken place in Piedmont to the detriment of religion, of the Church, of our authority, and the rights of the Holy See—acts and decrees of which we spoke with sorrow in our allocution of the 22d January last. We are besides obliged to declare with the most profound regret that all those who in Piedmont have not feared to propose, approve, and sanction the said measure, and the law against the Church and the rights of the Holy See, that all those also who are employed by them, who give support, counsel and adhesion, and who execute their orders, have incurred the major excommunication and the other ecclesiastical penalties and censures enacted by the Holy Canons, the Apostolic Constitutions, and the decrees of General Councils, particularly those of the Council of Trent."

As regards Spain a similar protest is published, conceived in the following terms:

"Raising our voice in your assembly, we complain of all that the lay government has done and is still doing in Spain, unjustly against the Church, against its liberty and rights, against us, and the authority of the Holy See; and especially we deeply deplore our solemn Concordat violated in defiance of international law; the authority of the bishops prevented in the exercise of the sacred ministry; the violence employed against them; and the patrimony of the Church usurped in spite of all divine and human laws. We, therefore, in virtue of our apostolic authority, censure, abrogate, and declare without value and without force, null and of no effect, for the past and the future, the said laws and decrees. Lastly, we call on the authors of all these audacious acts, and we exhort and supplicate them to consider seriously that those who do not fear to afflict and torment the Holy Church of God cannot escape the hand of the Almighty."

Both no doubt will fall harmless. Meanwhile the Pope's Nuncio has left Madrid, and the Spanish Ambassador will leave Rome, I expect, in a day or two. So much for the affairs of this city.

I must now turn to Naples. The King has commissioned the police to flog people who express any opinion on the war, and the result is, a commission has been formed to try any one the police think fit to arrest. Several persons of the better classes, such as lawyers and literary men, have been flogged, and others have been sent into exile, not for any overt act, but because they are *suspected* of holding opinions hostile to the Government. To such a state of degradation is this country reduced that many persons regularly pay sums of money to the police authorities not to be arrested. It is difficult to make the public believe that such a state of things can exist in our age. But the Government of the United States must be aware of it, for I know Mr. Owen, the American Minister here, has made faithful reports of all that is taking place. The Government of the Two Sicilies are afraid of two political sects—the Mazzini, or republican party, and the Muratist party, which has grown up since the present Emperor of the French came to the throne. I believe both number very few, but all would gladly welcome a change from the present lawless state of the executive.

In Turin the war is very popular, but the Piedmontese have not yet measured their strength with the Russians. The army is, according to the latest accounts, preparing for a Winter campaign with their allies, as no one expects the war will terminate this year.

The cholera is spreading rapidly throughout Italy—in Rome, Tuscany, and especially in Lombardy. As regards the latter country, which may be called Austrian Italy, a large number of troops are massing, and it is feared if Austria eventually joins Russia, the former power will attack Piedmont—which Austria could do with advantage, as the best troops of Sardinia are in the Crimea.

There is nothing worth recording just now in other parts of the Peninsula.

EIGHTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

OVER A MILLION IN GOLD DUST.

Know-Nothing Nominations and Platform.

AWFUL TRAGEDY IN AMADOR COUNTY.

MURDERS AT THE MINES.

Interesting from Petropolovski.

The Kinney and Walker Expeditions to Central America.

PARTICULARS OF THEIR MOVEMENTS.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

News from China.

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

THE MARKETS.

The Accessory Transit Company Steamship *Northern Light*, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, arrived Friday evening from San Juan, via Key West, with 447 passengers and $1,069,897, from San Francisco, Aug. 18, per steamship *Uncle Sam.*

Nothing of importance had occurred since the last steamer, excepting the departure of I. C. Woods, of the firm of Adams & Co., for Australia, and the discovery of a bogus gold dust manufactory.

Gold continues to come in plentifully from the mines, and money is much easier.

The passengers by this ship came through in perfect health, there having been no cholera or other disease on the route for two months past. The river is high and the route in most excellent order.

The new life-boat *San Carlos*, capable of carrying a thousand passengers comfortably, commenced her regular trips on the 30th ult. The Company now having three boats on the Lake, there is no possibility of detention.

The war rages in the interior. On the 18th ult. at Sauce, twenty-four leagues from Leon, toward Segovia, a bloody battle was fought between the Government troops under Guardiola and the Democratic Army under Munos, assisted by Alvarez, with forces from Honduras, which resulted in the complete defeat of Guardiola and the death of Munos.

On the 29th, Col. Walker landed at San Juan del Sur with 56 men of his command, and 170 of the Democratic army under Mendez, leaving a reserve on his schooner of about 80 men. He was endeavoring to recruit from the California passengers with but little success. He offered every facility to the Transit Company, preferring a guard for the specie, &c.

Col. Kinney's party are still at San Juan del Norte. He has just concluded a contract for the Shepard grant of thirty-five millions of acres of land on the Mosquito Coast, and has sent an agent to Granada to get the grant confirmed by the Nicaraguan Government, and also to obtain permission to settle in Chontales. He is very sanguine of success. He has erected a frame *building of two stories for a printing office,* and is to publish a paper soon, the materials having arrived on *the English steamer of the 21st,* with Consul Fabens and thirty men.

The Northern Light left in the harbor of San Juan, Aug. 31, the English Mail Steamer *Clyde*; American *schr. Onkahye, Thompson, of Baltimore, from Bluefields for San Blas,* same day; and His Mosquito Majesty's yacht *Turk.*

Sept. 5, lat. 33° 30', long. 75° 42', signalized the brig *Henry C. Brooks*, of Boston, standing N.

Treasure List.

NEW-YORK.		NEW-YORK.	
Metropolitan Bank	$150,000	J. Straus Bros & Co.	$13,145
Wells, Fargo & Co.	101,300	G. M. Schenkberg	10,000
Order	99,321	Jacobs, Levi & Jacobs	9,500
Booth & Edgar	19,724	W. Heller	7,580
J. Patrick & Co.	47,000	Morgan Hathaway	6,000
Eugene Kelly & Co.	27,575	A. & C. S. Higgins & Co.	3,100
W. H. Dunbar	25,000		
W. Seligman	23,000	H. King & Son	5,300
Bank of America	21,300	BALTIMORE.	
Ulmer & Feigenb'm	20,000	J. Hecht & Bro.	5,479
Robt. S. Taylor, Esq.	20,000	PHILADELPHIA.	
John Cook, Jr.	20,000	Drexel & Co.	218,000
Goldsmith, May & Jacobs	16,550	Newhouse & Spatz	15,000
Wm. Schell & Co.	16,122	Thos. Watson & Son	25,000
Aaron Jacobs & Co.	16,000	BOSTON.	
Bush & Wilder	10,200	Andrew Carney	27,394
Manning & Stanwo'd	4,353	Flint, Peabody & Co.	20,000
Scholl & Bros.	12,000	Hawes & Crowell	6,455
Total			$1,065,397

BUSINESS IN CALIFORNIA.

Amusements—Great Ball—Political Affairs, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

San Francisco, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1855.

Both the *Golden Gate* and *Uncle Sam* have been detained two days beyond their usual time, waiting the arrival of the *Sonora* with the mail, and to give the mercantile community an opportunity of answering their correspondents by this mail; but up to the present moment (8 A. M.) there are no tidings of her from the outer telegraph station, although she might be within a mile of the harbor, and not discernable, for the fog is so thick this morning it knocks one's hat off.

The *Uncle Sam* brought us news from New-York inside of twenty-two days, having arrived on the morning of the 11th—a quick trip. If the other line do not put on better boats between New-York and Aspinwall, they will find themselves badly beaten every trip, and people *will* travel on the quickest route. A boat like the *Empire City*, between New-York and Aspinwall—eleven days making the passage—won't do in these fast days. If the affairs of the Mail Company were as well managed on your side as here, we should not be thus vainly stretching our necks looking for the steamer and mail, now on her 29th day out, and still *non est-not-come-i-bus.*

The news by this steamer will not prove very interesting to your commercial community, as it does not herald large sales at high prices, and is not as cheerful as by the previous steamer, but it will be very interesting, undoubtedly, to Californians who are straying about the watering places, and killing time as best they may—being mostly political news. We hear, see and read of nothing but politics. The papers are filled with stunning articles, which nobody cares to wade through; the streets are crowded with little knots of eager aspirants for office, and the crowd so obstruct the east side of Montgomery-street, (our Wall-street,) that it is almost impossible to get through. As you elbow your way, you get a very confused idea of the real state of affairs from the desultory scraps of conversations that strike your ear. It's something about "Ky. eyes" Gophers—Bigler man. One says John Bigler stands no more chance than pussy in a warm location without scratches. "John Bigler," who wants to bet a hat he will be elected by ten thousand majority—Wm. Neely Johnson—just the best man—Alex. Abel for County Treasurer, a good nomination—Alex's a devilish good fellow, (he is that,) and I go in strong for him, &c., &c., &c.—the running fire of conversation reminding me of some old bulletin board where one notice or bill half covers another, and you only get the headings of one and the conclusion of another, &c. The Know-Nothing nominations are not wholly satisfactory to the party; that of Wm. Neely Johnson for Governor seems to be very well received, but that of Murray for Judge of the Supreme Court is regretted, and some others are considered unfortunate, and it is thought that the nominations are not the best that could have been made, the strongest men not having been brought forward. I heard a gentleman ... who has just returned from a political tour through the country, yesterday assert that he thought Bigler's chances extremely doubtful, there being a strong "Settler" feeling throughout the State—but you will find ... political news in your California exchanges, ... little else.

Business generally has been very quiet during the last fortnight, and the speculating mania has been allayed. It was nothing more than a ... attack, and a few doses of clipper ship, with large cargoes, brought them out of their condensed state and relieved the commercial system immediately. Our business men are almost as foolish as Eastern aspirants to a California-made fortune: for they take up certain articles, rush it on them for a time, causing heavy shipments thereby on the receipt of the news at the East, and long before the same goods leave New-York, things have fallen back to their former position. There's no use in talking—prices never can and never will reach such extravagant points as formerly, even if the market is bare, for we now have everything, or a substitute for almost everything. If there are no split peas in market, we will take them whole, rather than pay a hundred dollars a pound for them—if the starch market is too stiff for us, we will wear drop-down collars awhile—if loaf sugar is up in the clouds, we will use China No. 1—if China No. 1 is scarce, we can use common brown, and if common brown is too high, we can fall back on molasses; and so it always will be. And consequently speculation is never going to run up the price of any article beyond what consumers can afford to pay.

The people of California have no money in these days to throw away or squander upon their appetites or "drinkables," and are fast learning that a certain system of economy is absolutely necessary. The market *reports quote prices of certain articles high,* but they are merely nominal, and as long as there is no demand they might as well set them at high figures as low. The arrivals of quite a large fleet of clippers and foreign vessels has stocked our market abundantly. The ship *Lavender*, which sailed from New-York for Petropolowski, on arriving there and finding no one at home, brought her cargo, consisting mainly of flour, to this port. I have not learned what disposition will be made of it. We have now in port a small steamer (propeller) belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, called the *Otter*, which seems to be barely capable of carrying up some half dozen ... guns—large enough for the battery of a 74. It is my firm belief, if they ever fire them from her decks she will go down. The English and Chinese seem to be very much alike in that respect—load their small vessels down with guns that nearly sink them. A small armed steamer called *Brisk*, (she is certainly ironically named, for she is as dull a craft as ever floated,) belonging to the fleet, is also here, and one French man-of-war; the balance of the fleet have sailed for Valparaiso and the China Seas. Before they left, a meeting of the members of the Pacific Club was called for the purpose of taking a vote on the question whether they would or would not give the officers of the Allied fleet a ball. The debate was a stormy one, and the meeting finally broke up in a very excited state at 2 o'clock in the morning, and the ball was not given, much to the chagrin of many ladies who had ordered magnificent ball dresses in expectancy, but on the *prestige* of the *intention* of the Pacific Club. Geo. Lodge and a Mr. Burage came out with a flaming notice of a grand ball to be given in honor of the Allied fleet, which people at first supposed was the ball, but which was only a matter of speculation. Before the evening announced, people smelled the *ruse*; and although the officers of the fleet generally were there, (except the French Admiral,) General Wool and staff, from Benicia, the ball was a melancholy failure, a cigar girl from Clay-street being the belle.

The ladies of the Oriental Hotel, however, taking compassion of the poor dupes of Yankee speculation, resolved, on the spur of the moment, to give them a ball the next evening *at the Hotel, and with the proverbial* energy and stir-about-iveness of California feminines, they issued their invitations the next morning, and the ball came off as per programme, and proved a very delightful affair—went off to a charm, and our best society was well represented. There was no turning up noses at anybody, and no "wondering how she came there." The English officers danced and perspired freely, getting so warm that coats and faces were all of a color. The Frenchmen labored hard to make themselves understood and understand others. The desperate attempt of certain ladies to *Parlez vous Français* only resulted in appearing to be deeply interested in what they did not understand one word of, and throwing in the *Oui Monsieur*, very plentifully; in fact, I did not see any lady guilty of the impoliteness of interrupting any French gentleman with any comments or remarks.

The French Admiral did not accept the invitation to the first ball, because it did not seem to be "on the square," (and he was right,) and did not accept the invitation to the last one on account of having refused the first one. Did not wish to make a distinction. Whereupon Sir Patrick Dillon, the *French Consul*, set out to make capital out of the circumstance, asserting that the Admiral would not receive civilities from us until the indignity to him (Patrick) had been apologized for. We only hope the Admiral has patience to wait until that period—but such is not the case, and it is more than probable the Admiral don't care a Continental—red cent about Consul Dillon or his quarrel.

Seven A.M.—There goes the boom of the *Sonora's* gun, and here she comes. How she found her way through the fog is a mystery to those who don't know that Captain Dick Whiting is engaged to be married "on arrival." Such is the rumor, at least. We congratulate him, and trust he may be as happy as a bivalve at high tide, and go through life with but homœopathic doses of broomstick.

R. L. O.

POLITICAL.

Know-Nothing Convention.

The first Know-Nothing State Convention met in Sacramento on the 7th inst., and nominated the following State Ticket:

For Governor—J. Neely Johnson, of Sacramento.
For Lieutenant Governor—R. M. Anderson, of El Dorado.
For Justice of the Supreme Court—Hugh C. Murray, of Solano, (full term;) D. S. Terry, of San Joaquin; for the unexpired term of Alex. Wells.
For State Comptroller—George W. Whitman, of Tuolumne.
For State Treasurer—Henry Bates, of Shasta.
For Attorney General—William T. Wallace, of Santa Clara.
For Surveyor General—John A. Brewster, of Sonoma.
For State Printer—James Allen, of Yuba.
For State Prison Inspectors—F. S. McKenzie, of Trinity; Ezekiel Wilson, of San Francisco; Alexander Bell, of Los Angeles.

The following is the platform adopted by the Know-Nothing Convention:

The American party of the State of California, in Convention assembled, declare the following as the principles of their Association:

1. The maintenance and support of the Union against all attempts to overthrow or undermine it.
2. The supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the Republic.
3. A judicious revision of the law regulating naturalization.
4. Universal religious toleration.
5. No Union of Church and State.
6. Inflexible opposition to appointment or election to offices of trust, honor, or emolument of all who are not truly national in feeling, and especially of all who acknowledge allegiance to any foreign government.
7. A stern and unqualified opposition to all corruption and fraud in high places.
8. The preservation of the purity of the ballot box, and with a view thereto the early adoption of a judicious registration in the cities so as to entirely prevent the fraudulent multiplication of votes.
9. The immediate appropriation by Congress, of either money or land, or both, in sufficient quantities to secure the early establishment of a railway from the Pacific Ocean to the Mississippi River.
10. The most liberal and just legislation in favor of that portion of our population known as settlers.
11. Eligibility to office, both in the States and nation, should be restricted to persons born on some part of the Territory included within the existing bounds of the United States.
12. The firmest and most enduring opposition to the agitation of all questions of a merely sectional character.
13. Utter disregard of ancient party names and worn out party issues, and cordial confraternity with all who are willing to coöperate with us in support of the principles herein set forth.
14. To apply the Jeffersonian test to all candidates: "Is he capable?" "Is he honest?" &c.

The Settlers' State Convention met in Sacramento on the 8th, and after spending two days in angry discussion, in which the Biglerites were floored, they adjourned, after adopting a platform and accomplishing nothing.

A grand State Temperance Convention is contemplated by the Central Committee, to be held in Sacramento, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket.

Disappearance of I. C. Woods.

I. C. Woods, late resident partner and manager of the affairs of Adams & Co. in California, secretly left this city on the 4th inst. for Australia, in a sailing vessel.

The following is Mr. Woods's card:

The consideration which I entertain for the numerous creditors of the late firm of Adams & Co., induces me to make the announcement which is the subject of this communication. The recent decision of the Supreme Court of this State having frustrated my earnest efforts towards an equitable division of the remaining assets of the firm among its creditors, by devoting my proceedings in insolvency null and void, and ... to the satisfaction of a few ... creditors ... I had hoped to be able to ... any further continuance in San Francisco useless or desirable to myself. I therefore determined at once to take my departure for the Atlantic States on one of the line of steamers, in the hope that I might be able to effect some arrangement for the payment of our protested exchange in New-York; there being at the time of our failure a large amount of funds provided for that purpose in the hands of our agents in that City.

This determination, however, was thwarted by various devices on the part of certain individuals who claimed to represent one of my partners, and who also, by an ingenious union of apparently conflicting duties, at the same time represented the very agents who had dishonored our bills. The object of their pertinacious opposition to any plan by which I could personally communicate with my partners and effectually disclose to them the real end and aim of the proceedings of their confidential agent here, is too apparent to require explanation.

Since the financial wreck of February last, in which I shared the fate of many others who were engaged in the same line of business, and who are now in the same condition of insolvency, I have remained here ready to respond to any charge that might be made the subject of a legal prosecution against me, with one exception, that of the so called gold dust conspiracy, the result of which is matter of public notoriety. I have been subjected only to those proceedings which are ordinarily adopted to enforce the payment of pecuniary demands.

My object in visiting the Eastern States, is to be serviceable if I can, (as I certainly cannot be here,) to the *creditors of our late firm, of whom the principal* are willing that I should in this respect consult my own judgment.

I have, therefore, temporarily left this State for New-York, at which place I hope to arrive at no very distant day. I trust I then shall be able to accomplish some useful results, of which, should my present expectations be fulfilled, the parties interested, whether as friends or foes, will not fail to hear.

I. C. WOODS.

August 3, 1855.

Startling Developments—Extensive Operations in Bogus Gold Dust.

From the San Francisco Herald, Aug. 18.

About three weeks since, Police-Captain McDonald obtained certain information which led him to believe in the existence of an establishment in this city for the manufacture of spurious gold dust, and by persevering, but necessarily cautious, search and inquiry, he succeeded in discovering the names of the parties directly engaged in the business. Officer Gates was stationed to watch the movements of the suspected persons, and finally obtained sufficient evidence against them to warrant their arrest. Their names are Yousuf Bey and Wm. Dusseau. The former is a Turk, and the latter is a Frenchman. Their establishment, situated on Broadway, between Powell and Mason streets, was searched, and a large quantity of the spurious dust, together with some counterfeit gold coin, was found on the premises.

The principal witness against them is a jeweler, named Joseph Gunther, in the employ of Messrs. Joseph & Co. *According to Gunther's testimony before* the Mayor yesterday, he had been offered by Bey a salary of $6,000 a year for his services, being an adept in process of counterfeiting gold dust. He became acquainted with the parties accused in October last, and *Bey offered to take him into partnership.* He refused, however, giving as his reason that he thought the business would not hold out, as it must be discovered sooner or later. Bey replied that he had made arrangements with an express office, which guaranteed to take all he could supply; that it was a perfectly safe operation, as the express company were in the daily receipt of from two to five hundred ounces of genuine dust, and the spurious article could be easily worked in without fear of detection. Gunther having refused to connect himself with the speculation, Bey and his partner employed others, and commenced operations in a basement on Washington street, under Montgomery Block. Gunther saw them at work in this place. Subsequently, in passing the cellar, he found that operations had been suspended, and was informed by Bey that the business would not pay.

Some time after they employed Gunther to color some bogus dust, which was intended to be sent by express to Sacramento, but was not finished in time for the night boat. Bey again offered to employ Gunther *at exorbitant wages, but the latter refused.* The business was then being carried on in the basement of a jewelry establishment on *Dupont-street, in a brick* house. It appears that the proprietor of the jewelry store was not aware of the character of Bey & Co.'s operations. Subsequently the counterfeiting was carried on in an establishment on Broadway, which was admirably suited to the business. Gunther frequently visited this place, and found them at work in the manufacture of the counterfeit dust. Finally he quarreled with Bey about some tools which he had loaned him, and this resulted in Gunther's becoming an instrument against Bey & Co. He did not inform the police of his knowledge in the matter until Wednesday last, when Capt. McDonald was about springing a trap he had laid for the detection of the accused. Bey and his partner were fully committed for trial before the Court of Sessions. The police deserve all praise for the breaking up of this wholesale robbing ... and bringing the parties concerned to justice. The name of the Express Company alluded to has not yet come to light.

The Mines.

Mining news is rather scarce, and during the fortnight the papers in the Northern mines have complained of a want of water. The hill-sides are now resorted to, and quartz mining is again "looking up." Canal companies now convey water to nearly every *section of the mining region, and yet there is a cry for* water. The investments in water-ditch companies have always paid handsomely. The Southern mines continue to pay well.

Miscellaneous.

An Italian newspaper has been issued in this city. San Francisco has now English, German, French, Spanish, Italian and Chinese newspapers.

On the night of the 6th instant, a fire occurred on Stockton-street, near Post, in which an intoxicated woman named Margaret Fresh was burned to death. She was a native of England.

Wm. Dusseau, a Frenchman, and Yousouff Bey, a Turk, were arrested on the 9th, on a charge of counterfeiting gold dust. The proof against them is conclusive.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Kern River.

The Los Angeles *Star* of the 11th contains later intelligence from Kern River. The report speaks favorably of the mines. The river is very low at this time, being some four feet lower than at the same season last year, and a large number of men are now preparing to work the bars on the river, which they have never been able to do heretofore on account of the great body of water. Some are putting in wing dams, others sluices, and some are constructing water wheels for the purpose of raising water for working toms. Those who are at work are averaging from $3 to $6 per day, and some report still more. The gulches are now dry, and consequently are abandoned for the present, for the want of water. Some rich quartz leads have been opened, one of which is situated in Green Horn gulch, on which three different companies are now operating. They have sunk their shafts forty feet, and the *lead* continues to grow richer the further they descend. Ten *arrastas* are now running on this vein, and are averaging about $160 per week to the *arrasta*, and in some instances more. Messrs. Little & Moore's Company have ranged as high as $300 per week to the *arrasta*. This report is furnished by Mr. Little.

Earthquake at Santa Barbara.

Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt in this city, says the Santa Barbara *Gazette*, at about two o'clock P. M. yesterday. The vibration of the earth was from east to west, and for some moments caused considerable excitement amongst our citizens. Many left their houses, apprehensive of a recurrence of the danger. The violence of the shock was sufficient to move the walls of the houses, throw down small articles, and for the time being caused a general consternation.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN AMADOR COUNTY.

Six Americans Murdered by Mexicans—Particulars of the Tragedy—Pursuit of the Murderers—Three of them Lynched.

Amador county has been the scene of one of the grossest outrages ever perpetrated. A correspondent of the *State Journal* gives the following particulars:

Yesterday morning, the 6th instant, a party of Chinamen were attacked about three miles below this place by a gang of murderers, composed mostly of Mexicans and Chilenos, and it was said a few Americans were among the number, and succeeded in getting about $1,500 in gold dust from the hard-working "Johns." No more attention was paid to the band of highwaymen until last evening, about half-past ten o'clock, when our little town was thrown into a state of great excitement, by the report that about twenty pistol shots were fired in Chile Town at several of our citizens. In a short time every citizen armed himself in view of securing the parties. Our constable and Justice Kerr, accompanied by several worthy citizens, proceeded to Chile Town, and in attempting to effect an entrance into a house, a party of Mexicans presented their pistols and fired at them, but fortunately nobody was hurt. A great cry was at once raised, and everybody was after them, but without success. In the meantime, a guard of citizens was appointed to protect the place. Nothing more was heard until this morning about five o'clock. A messenger arrived from Rancheria, two miles and a half from here, who informed us that last night about eleven o'clock, four Americans, one lady and one Indian, were murdered by the Mexicans. Your informant, with a great many others, proceeded to the place. On arriving, there upwards of fifteen hundred persons had collected, and a coroner's inquest was being held. Here a horrible spectacle was presented—the like I have never seen before.

In a public house, called Rancheria House, in which the Mexicans made their first attack, they killed two ... who had come in to stay that night, and also wounding Mr. Dreaming severely; but it is thought that he will recover. They also killed Mrs. Dreaming. In this place, I cannot award too much praise to the ... who ... the ... of ... and ... all in their power for the wounded men. ... that Mr. Dreaming left two children motherless, the youngest being only two months old; who were taken in charge by Mrs. Clark and another lady whose name I could not learn. I have no doubt that everything will be done to make them comfortable.

The Mexicans next proceeded to the store of Mr. French, where they procured, after hunting over the ..., $1,000; after which they left the place for ... In the meantime, a messenger was despatched to Jackson, and the Sheriff, accompanied by a posse of upwards of one thousand citizens, started in different directions, and there is little doubt they will be captured.

After the coroner's inquest was held, the mob, who had by that time mustered about thirty-six Mexicans, proceeded with them about one hundred yards out of the town, to an oak tree, and have a motion was made to hang all thirty-six of them, but through the exertions of several gentlemen, a jury of twelve was selected from the crowd, and three Mexicans, who gave their names respectively as Puerto ..., ..., and ..., were found guilty of murder, and after half an hour's time being allowed to prepare themselves, they were hung on the tree, under whose shade their trial had been conducted.

The testimony elicited was strong against them; one ... swore that he (witness) saw defendants run from the Spanish dance-house to the store, and ... them about the store at the time the murders were committed; and that they (defendants) joined in the chorus of "Hurrah for Mexico." One of the defendants ... was identified as being connected with the late notorious Joaquin. But it is said that the leader of the band, now in this vicinity is the real Joaquin. Many thefts have been committed in this neighborhood, too numerous to mention, and no person feels safe from this desperate band of murderers.

While the trial was being conducted, the ... community turned out en masse and burned the Spanish dance-house and every Spanish house in the place. The flames made such headway, and it was at one time feared the whole town would go in ashes. A large body of men—your informant, a member of your city, included—by great exertions stopped the progress of the flames. I must not forget to mention, that one of the parties named in this communication as being two strangers, who were stopping at the public house, was still alive at 1 o'clock, and Drs. ... and ... did all in their power to save him, but of no avail, as he died in one hour afterwards.

After the three were hung up, the citizens of Rancheria passed a resolution that no Mexican shall hereafter reside at the above place; and every Mexican who shall be found at Rancheria after 7 o'clock this evening should be requested to leave, and receive one hundred and fifty lashes to the bargain.

More of the Desperadoes Killed—The Sheriff of Amador County Killed—Desperate Fighting.

From a gentleman who arrived from Amador County, says the San Joaquin *Republican*, we learn that nine of the outlaws, eight Mexicans and one American, had been arrested and summarily executed. The excitement in the neighborhood is intense, and the whole population are in arms.

The following was telegraphed to the *State Journal* of Tuesday:

Sonora, Monday, Aug. 13, 1855.

Yesterday morning Sheriff Phoenix, of Amador County, and Clark, of Calaveras, with a posse, passed through this place on the trail of some eight or ten of the Amador robbers. Upon arrival at ..., a Mexican camp near Chinese Camp, ... entered a ... house and while making search inside a party of the band ... The Sheriff's party met them at the door, and a desperate fight ensued, in which Wm. A. Phoenix, Sheriff of Amador County, was killed, and two or three Americans wounded, but not seriously; four or three Mexicans were killed, and a number of horses ... The Mexicans fought like tigers—using a revolver in each hand.

The remains of Sheriff Phoenix were brought to this place last night, and are to be interred to-day at 2 o'clock by the Tuolumne Lodge of Masons.

Sheriff Solomon, with a large posse, left this morning at daylight, in hopes of capturing the robbers, who are yet at large. Great excitement exists, and it is very probable that before night every Mexican camp in this vicinity will be destroyed.

Horrible Tragedy at Ringgold—Excess of Spiritualism.

A horrible shooting affray occurred at Ringgold, near Diamond Springs, El Dorado County, on the ... inst. Recently a man named Craine has been paying attentions to Miss Susan E. Newnham, and an ... sort of obligation had been taken by each to marry; but the girl, according to Craine's confession, ... badly, and he accused her of it, offering, however, to renew the engagement. She declined, and he drew a revolver and fired two balls at her. It is supposed he then attempted to kill himself. The woman died, and the populace seizing Craine, organized a Court for the purpose of trying him for murder. During this time Sheriff Buel, by superhuman exertions, rescued Craine and conveyed him to jail.

The following is J. Y. Craine's confession:—"Two weeks ago I conceived the idea of killing Susan. Disagreeable reports that had been circulated was the cause; did not know who started them; heard it was Susan's father, but found out afterwards it was not. Susan first formed an attachment for him about or eighteen months ago, and then it became reciprocal ... always thought a great deal of her. About a year ago they had been married; they had signed a marriage contract, and God Almighty had married them ... *her parents was a caller for her hand, and her parents* favored him. This was the cause of all the difficulty. He has a wife, or has had, in the Atlantic States, and *this was the reason he could not marry Susan,* according to law. More than a year ago he had anonymous letters, which he believes are true, stating that his wife in the East had married again. He had told Susan that he would kill her and himself, and then they *would live together in the next world; but she did not* think I would kill her then; I had a pistol to commit the deed with. [After wounding Susan, the pistol would not revolve, and he could not kill himself, and threw it away; a knife was rejected because it was rusty; and finding none of a rope, he returned to meet his fate.] Nobody knew I intended to commit the crime. Susan and I will be happy in the next world. I am over thirty years of age, and have four children near Lexington, Fayette Co., Ky., named Harrison, Campbell, Jeremiah, and Frank. John, the fifth, is dead. I think Andrew Jackson Davis' truth the greatest in the world."

As persons may be curious to learn the mode in which the marriage ceremony above alluded to was conducted, we copy the following statement of Miss Newnham:

"About one year ago Mr. J. Y. Craine commenced paying attention to me. There was no engagement between us except the oath here that as follows:

"I now declare before high heaven, and call God to witness, that I never will marry any one but you—not if all the world is against you. I am yours in life and death, and it shall be the business of my life to obey you in all things, and to do all in my power to make you happy. So help me God.

"SUSAN E. NEWNHAM.

"This is from the bottom of my heart."

More Indian Atrocities at Yreka—Hanging of Two Indians—A General Attack upon the Whites Threatened.

We are indebted to the *Pacific Express* for the following particulars of additional murders committed by the Indians in Yreka, the news of which reached Shasta on the evening of Aug. 8. On Friday afternoon two white men, working at Humbug Bar, on Klamath River, were attacked and murdered by the Indians. On the afternoon of the day following, two Indians who came into Yreka. They were immediately taken into custody, and subsequently executed. It is reported that two packers were murdered by the Indians near Applegate Creek, while on their way to Yreka. The Chief of the Rogue River Indians declared that he would have vengeance for the hanging of two of his tribe, and it is anticipated that there will be a general attack very soon. In that event, there will not be an Indian left alive in the vicinity of Yreka.

The Rev. R. B. Stratton, in a letter dated the 30th of July, says:

The excitement is intense, and likely to continue. The younger of the two Indians hung to-day confessed, just before he swung, that the Rogue River Indians, and many others, had combined to prosecute a war of extermination upon the whites; and that they had vowed never to enter into a treaty again. Whatever credit may be given to his words, they will not tend to any abatement of the present excitement. He further stated that they had depredated the most desperately of this town. Stealing squaws, and selling the Indians rum and arms, will yet prove dear traffic to the innocent (?) whites.

OREGON.

The Fort Colville mines are reported prosperous. Gov. Stevens has effected treaties with the Flat Head, Kootenagh and Kalispel tribes of Indians.

The archives of the Territory, the Governor and Secretary's office, &c., have removed back to Salem, under the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The election news is by no means satisfactory. W. H. Wallace, Whig, has been elected to the Council over his opponent, E. H. Fenby, in Pierce County. The same county gives a majority of the votes against the Prohibitory Liquor law. King County gives a small majority in its favor.

The farmers of the lower end of the county have had their crops almost entirely ruined by smut or rust, ... Some will scarcely raise seed, while the few have made even an average crop. On Hill River the wheat crops have escaped both diseases.

The schooner *Nelly Thompson* ... arrived at Portland with a cargo of coal for Messrs. Hoover & Simonds. This is the first arrival of coal at this port from the newly discovered mines at Coos Bay.

From Petropolowski.

From the San Francisco Herald, Aug. 18.

Yesterday the clipper ship *Lavender*, Captain Peterson, arrived from New-York via Valparaiso, ... 68 days from Petropolowski, with a cargo of provisions which were consigned to the correspondents of Messrs. Sandbag & Bruhman, of this city, at Petropolowski. Captain Peterson ... to land his cargo, ... found the place nearly deserted; only three Americans and a few Russians in the place. They were reported to be ... [illegible] ... The U. S. sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, Capt. Rogers, and U. S. surveying schooner *J. Fenimore Cooper*, had [illegible]

[illegible] The Boletin Oficial [illegible].

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The news from the Sandwich Islands is unimportant. The Polynesian of July 14 gives an account of a conflagration that took place on the 7th, in which the Varieties Theatre was burned. Loss estimated at [illegible].

CHINA.

Suppression of the Insurgents—Executions at Canton—Business—Markets.

We have dates from Hong Kong to the 26th of June. The Pekin Gazette records further successes against the insurgents in the North, and notices with great indignation the fact mentioned in our last Overland, that the capital of Hoo-ah and the district around it continues to be infested by rebel bands. The important and nearly adjoining commercial cities of Wuchang and Han-kow, on the Yang-tze-Kiang, have [illegible] the former was first invaded by the marauders two years ago, seem never to have been secure against the repetition of their visits.

Of Nankin we still hear nothing, and, according to the Shanghai paper, the trade of that port suffers no impediment from internal disturbances; while Canton is returning to its wonted quiet, but not yet to its former commercial activity.

There had been, on an average, more than two hundred persons executed in Canton daily for the fortnight previous to the 15th of June, and the prisons were not then cleared. The two leaders who took the city of Shun-teh in August one year ago, were cut in pieces on the 1st of June. Many heads had reached Canton from Kwang-si, but whether they were directly from that province is doubtful, for prisoners were brought in there. The carcasses left on the execution ground were thrown into large pits excavated in the eastern part of the city.

In Canton, many signs of returning prosperity and trade are seen. A large number of the shops along the walls, taken down last August, have been reconstructed of boards and mats, but none of them have yet been rebuilt of brick.

Beef, 8c. to 11c. ⅌ catty; Fowls, 13c. ⅌ catty; Paddy, $2 50 ⅌ picul; Shanghai Sheep, [illegible].

The Russians in Yeddo—How the Admiral and the Crew of the Diana got to Petropaulovski—Interesting Particulars.

In our last overland, says the China Mail, we mentioned that the Young America had returned from Japan; but as no one would be allowed to board her, up to the time of the Lady Mary Wood's departure, the reason of her mission could not be ascertained. It is now said, that she had been fallen in with and [illegible] by the French frigate Constantine, but the Russian Admiral was not on board, and that a schooner from [illegible] had arrived at Simoda, and been chartered by Admiral Poutiatine to convey him and his shipwrecked crew to Petropaulovski, whither she had already taken [illegible] men. Such is the story, as one of the [illegible], told on board the Young America; but the following memoranda, kindly furnished to us, are more likely to prove the correct version:

"The Young America cleared out of Woosung on the 3d of April for Amoy and Swatow. The first land made was the Japan Islands, and Capt. Babcock shaped his course for Simoda and came to an anchorage there with the intention of taking the Russians on board. A Russian officer and six men having been taken on board, the vessel was got under weigh, and proceeded to Yedo, when the Captain went on shore and bargained with the Russian Admiral to take him and his men with all their stores and ammunition, together with six brass guns, to Kamschatka or Petropaulovski, for [illegible]. The crew went aft and spoke to the Captain; they said they had received an advance, but had signed no articles; and if they went to Russia it would be against their will. The Captain told them he would make them go. At 2 o'clock the second officer was directed to turn out all hands, when he found that eleven of them had gone ashore. The Captain said he would go without them. The second officer then refused to go unless he had security for his protection. Mr. Grace, of the United States steamer Powhatan, a passenger on board the Young America, said the United States Navy would protect him; but the second officer was not satisfied. He was then ordered up to the mast-head to see if any ship was in sight, and reported a French steamer and frigate lying off the bay. Captain Babcock then told the Admiral he would not proceed to the Russian settlements, and had the Russians, [illegible] in number, with all their traps, put on shore again. The vessel then got under weigh, and as she passed, the frigate fired two guns ahead of her and one astern, on which the mainsail was hauled up and the main-yard backed. A French officer came on board, and asked Captain Babcock if he had seen anything of the Russians, to which he replied that they had all left. 170 of them had indeed sailed for Petropaulovski in a schooner before the Young America arrived, but the others were all ashore in Yedo."

His Excellency Sir John Bowring, has received from the Captain-General of the Philippine Islands, a dispatch, dated Manilla, 20th April, 1855, stating that the port of [illegible], in the province of Tangalaut, and of Lloyle and Zamboanga, in the province of the same, were opened to trade on the 1st of May last.

NICARAGUA.

Nelson's Successful Mission from Col. Kinney to the Capital of Granada—The Purchase of Shepard's Grant—Slave System in Central America—Costa Rica Fraternizes with the Colonel.

Abridged from the Correspondence of the New-York Evening Post.

San Juan del Norte, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1855.

The mission of Mr. Nelson has been eminently successful, and all accounts agree that he has sustained himself with credit to the expedition and himself. During his passage up the river San Juan he was constantly informed by friendly stockholders and others in connection with the Company, that his life was not worth a rush, and that he had better put back, as he could never reach Granada alive. Nothing daunted, he proceeded, stopping two days at Castillo, an island on which stands the fort where the hired soldiers of the Company are stationed. Here he was waited upon by the commandante of the native troops, on the supposition, it was said, that he was Col. Kinney's Secretary, of whom Marcoleta had been kind enough to send a personal description from New-York. On, however, informing the officer of his business, which was to carry an official letter from Colonel Kinney to President Estrada, requesting an interview of conference between commissioners to be appointed respectively by the Government of Nicaragua and Colonel Kinney, Mr. Nelson was allowed to proceed. At San Carlos, the head of the river, he was informed that he was arrested, but that was all; for he experienced no further interruption on his passage.

It would not be becoming now to state the particulars of Mr. Nelson's three interviews with the President of Nicaragua, in the second of which he unfolded at length the secret history of the Kinney expedition, and the causes of its detention. But I understand that his allusions to the agency of Messrs. Marcoleta and J. L. White in the business were not received with any marks of displeasure. Mr. Nelson, after being courteously treated by all the officers and prominent men of the city, returned, with a letter from the President to Col. Kinney, which, in dignity of tone and civility, is all that could be desired. While declaring that the numerous rumors of filibusterism against the Colonel had made the precautions adopted entirely justifiable, the letter accedes cordially to the request for any interview or conference between representatives respectively of the government and the expedition, stating further, that any commissioners he may deem proper to appoint will be received and heard. Whatever rights of property in Nicaragua the Colonel may claim, it is also promised will be examined, and, if well founded, justice will be dispensed to him.

The courteous phraseology of the letter, and the manner in which Col. Kinney's agent was received, are in marked contrast with the hostile decree promulgated on the first of June, declaring the "adventurer Kinney and Fabens" to be outlaws, and authorizing their imprisonment and death, if necessary, at the hands of the civil and military authorities. In fact, the President expressed a willingness to treat with Mr. Nelson on the spot, if he were clothed with powers for that purpose.

The Colonel's purchase of the entire right, title and interest in Shepard's and Haley's famous Mosquito grants has turned out to increase the confidence of the people in the sincerity of his professions of friendship [illegible]. No one can suppose he would risk so large a sum, as half a million of dollars if his object in coming here was a filibustering invasion of the country. He has now too deep a stake in its natural prosperity to compromise himself by any foolish hostilities against the established government of Nicaragua.

These lands, which extend about three hundred and forty miles along the coast, with an average breadth of perhaps sixty miles, are extremely important in their geographical position, being traversed by the river San Juan, the great navigable highway of interoceanic commerce, not to speak of their vast agricultural and mineral capabilities. [illegible]

[illegible] the Missouri papers, that apprehension is felt that slavery is likely to be introduced into Central America by means of the Kinney expedition. The prospect of Slavery formed no part of the scheme at its inception, nor do I think the more positively that slavery [illegible] ultimately in a country, where the objection [illegible] the small-pox or the leprosy [illegible] might be introduced. It is true that the soil and climate are exactly adapted for slave labor, but while any considerable portion of the present and million of population—made of kind mixed Spanish, Indian and African blood—remains, the attempt must prove a failure.

The following extract from the Boletin Oficial, Aug. 15, of Costa Rica, shows the friendly sentiments of that Government to Col. Kinney:

"The colonizer, Kinney, has arrived at last at San Juan del Norte, after being wrecked and detained at Jamaica. The courage and the calmness which on this occasion he has shown—the persistency in carrying forward his opposed enterprise, in spite of the persecution of the Transit Company and of the agents of the Governments of the United States and Nicaragua, prove clearly that he is no ordinary man, and that his spirit is thoroughly trained in the indefatigable Anglo-American school of 'go ahead' (adelante!)"

The following is the Report of Hon. John L. Nelson, spoken of by the Post's correspondent:

Greytown, C. A., Thursday, Aug. 30, 1855.

After embarking on board the river steamer E. L. Kent, commanded by Thomas Townsend, a gentleman in all respects, on the 4th inst., I proceeded up the San Juan on a mission to the Nicaraguan Government in behalf of Col. H. L. Kinney. The river's turns and crooks were really surprising, and less, however, than the beautiful interwoven or netted foliage that borders its banks—indeed, nature had made a garland of magnificence and splendor. Stopping at several places landing places along the river, we at last arrived at Castillo, (Nicaragua,) being eighty miles distant from Greytown. Castillo is a small town with a population of about one hundred souls. The location of the town is fine, the land being high and commanding. There is a small fort at Castillo, the position of which is good, but the condition bad—suffered to moulder and decay. The Government have about twenty-five soldiers stationed at this place. The rapids at Castillo are very great, and generally impassable—the passengers to California are compelled to land below the rapids and walk half a mile above, where they embark on board other steamboats.

Whilst at Castillo, I was arrested as being a filibustero and Col. Kinney's secretary. The commandant being mistaken on both points, I was permitted to proceed. After remaining at Castillo two days, I embarked on board the steamer Morgan up the river. The character and beauty of the river I found the same as before stated. Changed boats at Toro rapids, distant about twelve miles from Castillo. From Toro rapids we next stopped at San Carlos, where another arrest was made, which proved, however, as the former, futile. San Carlos is a small town, with a population numbering about fifty souls—also a military garrison, with fifty men, all told. San Carlos is beautifully situated at the mouth of Lake Nicaragua, and the head of the river San Juan. After paying the duties to the Collector of Customs (this town being the port of entry for importations from the United States) we proceeded across the lakes to Virgin Bay, and after a journey of eight hours over one of the loveliest sheets of water upon the globe, and viewing a surrounding country perhaps unsurpassed for grandeur and beauty and richness, we arrived at Virgin Bay, a small town situated on the western shore of Lake Nicaragua. The town contains about fifty inhabitants. After landing passengers and freight, we got under weigh and proceeded on our way to the city of Granada, the present seat of government of the State of Nicaragua, which we reached next morning at 10½ o'clock. I immediately proceeded on shore and walked to the city, which is a quarter of a mile from the lake. Granada is situated upon table land. Back in the distance from the city may be seen several high peaks of mountains, some volcanic and others not. In fact, the whole country around is beautiful beyond description. The first appearance of Granada to a stranger is not pleasing; the dinginess and battered appearance of the houses upon the outskirts of the city, the sad effect of revolution, presents itself; consequently the eye is not pleased. The city contains a population of some 16,000 souls. Granada is now the stronghold of the Government, and I fear, should the revolutionists defeat them as frightfully as they did a short time since, their nationality will be lost. After arranging my business with the Government of Nicaragua, and being treated by the same with kindness and courtesy, and being pleased with the City of Granada, I hastened back to the City of Greytown, and delivered the dispatches I bore to Col. H. L. Kinney from the Government of Nicaragua. I reached Greytown on the 20th inst., and there ended my mission to Granada.

JOHN L. NELSON.

Business and Markets.

San Francisco, Friday Evening, Aug. 18.

It is almost needless for us to indulge in any special remarks concerning the business of to-day. Everything has been quiet to a degree, and while the demand from the interior has fallen away to almost nothing, there appears to be no disposition to speculate on the part of the jobbers or outside capitalists in the city proper.

It is doubtful whether the present quiescent state of the market is to continue until the Fall trade commences, or whether it is a mere lull intervening between two speculations. The San Francisco market is so peculiar a one that the shrewdest operator can never tell whether a revival may take place to-morrow or not, or whether things will remain quiet for a fortnight or a month, or for a whole season. The present indications undoubtedly are that matters will remain in *statu quo* for a considerable time to come.

Money is plenty. In fact we can assure our Eastern friends who have funds in San Francisco that it is extremely difficult at present to find investments at anything like what have heretofore been considered paying rates for California. The Bankers still charge 3 ⅌ cent. and advances on merchandise are not made generally even so low as that; but on what are considered really prime securities—real estate covered with brick buildings—capitalists are glad to advance Money at 2½ and even 1 ⅌ cent. In fact the securities are not here to offer; and parties abroad who look for heavy returns for their money awaiting investment in this city must be content to wait.

There are certainly modes of investment which are certain to pay largely open at all times to the offers of capitalists, but they are now, and for many months have been, looked upon with a suspicious eye. Prominent among these are the various Water Companies of the State, and what is called "Ranch Property." We have so frequently enlarged upon the advantages to be derived, not only by the capitalist but the State at large, by the former that we do not feel disposed at present to add another leaf to the category. The main interests of the State depend on the supply of water to the miners, and the only reason that "water stock" has not paid heretofore, has been bad management on the part of the Directors of the various Companies. But in regard to the latter we have a word or two to say. The farmers of California have ever since the year 1850-'51 been unsuccessful in their operations. This has been attributable in a great degree to want of system in the conduct of their business, and to the determination which appears to have prevailed upon them to make a fortune in a year or two, and not to trust to the slow but steady accumulations of many seasons.

The rivers and streams throughout the interior are now drying up, and the miners are consequently forced in many cases to resort to those sections of the country where water is supplied by artificial means. Thus a large number of the miners are deprived of the means of working, and the supply of gold dust is running short. We know of large amounts of coin which were sent up country for the purchase of dust having been returned; and until the rainy season sets in, we need expect no addition to our stock. Next year we will probably be better off.

Bars still continue in good demand at 13½ ⅌ cent. premium. This is, of course, attributable to the wants of the merchants, who, in making remittances, are anxious to know exactly what they are shipping.

Flour—1,600 qr. bags domestic sold on private terms, and 1,200 do. best brands domestic at $7@$7 75; jobbing lots, 1,000 qr. bags Eureka Mills at $7 50. Wheat—400 bags at 3c.; 150 do. at 3¼c.; 300 do. on private terms. Oats—400 bags domestic sold at $1 60; 200 do. at $1 65; 80 do. at 1¾c.; 300 bags North River, recleaned, at 1¾c. Butter—30 firkins sold at 35c.; 75 firkins do. at 38½c. Pork—100 bbls. Clear old fair sold at $27. Hams—30 hhds., in dry salt, sold at 17c. Candles—300 bxs. Adamantines sold on private terms. Cement—125 bbls. sold on private terms. Alcohol—20 bbls. sold at $1 35. Duck—100 bolts Nos. 3 to 8 sold at 33c. Salt—50 cases 10-lb. bags sold from second hands at 27½c. Wooden Ware—100 doz. 3-hoop pails sold at $4. Cordage—50 coils tarred sold, to arrive, at 17c. Tea—122 chests ordinary Black sold at 32½c.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, Aug. 1, by Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Frederick Reial to Miss Jane E. Kerrigan, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, on the 3d inst., by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. George H. Lining of that city, to Miss Caroline M. Francis, daughter of T. D. Francis, of Boston.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. Calvin Lathrop, Mr. J. J. Roy to Miss Jane Ann Britton, all of San Francisco.

On Sunday, July 29, by Rev. Mr. Brayton, Mr. Wm. M. White, of San Francisco, to Miss Matilda J. Lesco, formerly of Boston, Mass.

At the Ocean House, July 30, by Joseph L. Hamm, Esq., Mr. Marshall B. Cruthers, of Sacramento, to Miss Emma E. Cruthers, of Sonora.

In Nevada, July 26, by Rev. A. Galland, of Sacramento, according to the rites of the Jewish Church, Mr. R. Lachman to Miss Sara Cohen, all of the former city.

July 28, by J. H. Woods, Esq., Mr. Reuben T. Wardwell to Miss Elizabeth H. Glenn, of Elkhorn Township, San Joaquin County.

In San Joaquin Township, Sacramento County, Aug. 3, by W. R. Grimshaw, J. P., Mr. D. Beckwell Young to Mrs. Nancy Cotton, all of that place.

At Cook's Bar, Aug. 2, by Rev. S. W. Hall, Mr. Wm. R. Anderson to Miss Drusilla Swinney.

At the Union Hotel, in Placerville, Aug. 2, by Rev. John L. Sanders, Charles F. Irwin, formerly of Seneca County, N. Y., to Miss Eunice E. Garfield, of Oakland, Mich.

In San Francisco, at Grace Church, Aug. 9, by Right Rev. Bishop Kip, Mr. Edward Taylor to Miss Fanny Easton, all of that city.

In San Francisco, July 29, by Rev. Mr. Brayton, Mr. Wm. M. White, of that city, to Miss Matilda J. Lesco, formerly of Boston, Mass.

At Sacramento, Aug. 5, by Hon. Hugh C. Murray, Mr. Wm. [illegible] Armstrong, of Nashville, Tenn., to Helen [illegible], of Louisville, Ky.

At San Joaquin township, Sacramento County, Aug. 3, by W. R. Grimshaw, Esq., Mr. D. Beckwell Hunt to Mrs. Nancy Cotton, all of that place.

At Grass Valley, Aug. 5, by Rev. W. Hill, of Nevada, Mr. James R. Pingle to Miss Mary L. Herrick, both of Grass Valley.

In San Francisco, Aug. 9, by Rev. Father Ingoldsby, Mr. John Boswell to Miss Susan McCarey, both of Vallejo, and formerly of San Francisco.

At San José, July 22, by Rev. Wm. Hurlbert, Mr. Samuel Bemister to Miss Frances Dowdy.

At San José, July 22, by Rev. Wm. Hurlbert, Mr. Jas. Weyland to Miss Mary A. Rucker, all of Santa Clara County.

July 5, Mr. Alex. Liggett to Mrs. Barbara Hartonstall, both of Benton County, O. T.

In San Francisco, Aug. 12, by Rev. Nathaniel Thurston, Mr. Thomas F. Becoe to Mrs. Julia E. Leonard, of Providence, R. I.

In Coloma, Aug. 4, Mons. E. De La Marre to Mdlle. Alexandrine F. Baillieux, both of Coloma.

At Milwaukie, Oregon, July 30, Capt. Z. N. Stanebury to Miss Susan Cotton.

On Tualatin Plains, Oregon, July 26, Mr. Herman Hayman to Miss Fanny Kirts.

In Portland, Oregon, July 27, Dr. R. T. Lockwood to Miss Mary C. Bryant.

In Columbia, Aug. 7, Mr. Alexander M. Dobbs to Miss Dorcas Northup.

In Martinez, Aug. 7, Mr. William H. Buckley to Miss Mary Theresa Wilkinson.

At Sherlock's, Mariposa County, July 25, Mr. Peter Gordon to Miss Elizabeth Marshall.

In Marysville Township, Aug. 10, Mr. John Allen to Miss Mary Frances Palmer.

In Sacramento, Aug. 12, Mr. William Brantly Farman to Miss Jane Mary Graham, both of South Carolina.

In San Francisco, Aug. 16, by Rev. H. P. Gallagher, Mr. Ira E. Grover, of Alameda County, formerly of Mississippi, to Miss Eliza Neunan, of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Aug. 16, by Rev. B. Brierly, Mr. John H. Sands to Miss Henrietta Miller, all of San Francisco.

DIED.

At Nevada, on the 30th July, Mr. W. Stone, aged 45 years.

In San Francisco, Aug. 11, John Caldwell, ship carpenter, aged 38 years, a native of Port Glasgow, Scotland.

At Baker's Ranch, Placer County, Aug. 8, Mrs. Abby T., wife of Mr. Horace Mansur, aged 27 years.

At New Almaden, Santa Clara County, July 10, Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Mary Bryan, aged 13 years and 9 months.

In Springfield, Aug. 3, Adelaide J., daughter of George Z. and Eliza Hodges, aged 6 years and 9 months.

In Sacramento, Aug. 10, Lester Stuart Holmes, aged 4 years and 5 months.

Killed in the action at Rivas, C. A., June 29, Michael Charles Cotham, aged 34 years, a native of York, England, and a resident of Sacramento since '49.

In San Francisco, Aug. 14, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Wm. Arrington, aged 36 years and 7 months.

In Ypsilanti, Mich., June 23, Charles McKinstry, aged 36 years, brother of Maj. McKinstry, of San Diego, of Hon. Elisha W. McKinstry, Judge of the 7th Judicial District.

In San Francisco, Aug. 10, Mr. Rufus Chase, of Manchester, N. H., aged 39 years.

At Hoops Valley, July 30, Mr. Ephraim Hyatt, formerly of New-York, aged 60 years.

In San Francisco, on the 6th of July, of disease of the throat, Thomas Henry Bull, youngest child of John C. and Melissa C. Bull, aged 4 years and 6 months.

In San Francisco, on the 5th Aug., Mrs. Catharine Rogers, wife of Mr. James Rogers.

In Shasta, July 31, of Dropsy, Mr. Joseph Bailey, formerly of Hopkins county, Ky.

In San Francisco, of dropsy, Mrs. M. L. Chipman, wife of C. Chipman, aged 25 years, a native of Hinds County, Miss.

In Sacramento, Aug. 3, Hattie Bell Brainard, only daughter of Wm. N. and Melinda B. Brainard, aged 4 months and 3 days.

On Wednesday, Aug. 8, John M. Nugent, late of New-York.

At Great Salt Lake City, U. T., June 17, Ellen Rebecca, daughter of Jonathan and Emma Moreton, aged 14 months.

In San Francisco at the Hospital, Aug. 5, Dr. Timothy S. Murphy, formerly of Ireland, recently from New-York. He was brought to the Hospital from the steamship Cortes, after an attack of Cholera, from which he was recovering, when typhoid fever set in and carried him off.

At Marysville, Aug. 3, after a short illness of congestion of the bowels, Mr. Thomas Vegan, of Ireland, aged 53 years.

At Grass Valley, July 31, of dysentery, Emma Hill, only daughter of Rev. John B. and Matilda R. Hill, aged 6 months and 7 days.

THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE.

Important Decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

Writ of Habeas Corpus to Passmore Williamson Refused.

The Supreme Court at Philadelphia met on Saturday, at noon, for the purpose of rendering the decision of the Court on the application of Passmore Williamson for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The five Judges were upon the Bench, and the District Court-room, in which the Court sat, was crowded with attentive listeners. Inside the bar we noticed a number of the leading legal gentlemen of the city. Judge Black read the decision of the Court. It is as follows:

DECISION.

Ex-Parte Williamson—*Opinion by Justice Black.*—This is an application by Passmore Williamson for *habeas corpus*. He complains that he is held in custody under a commitment of the District Court of the United States for a contempt of that Court in refusing to obey its process. The process for which he is confined for disobeying was a *habeas corpus* commanding him to produce the bodies of certain colored persons claimed as slaves under the law of Virginia.

Is he entitled to the writ he has asked for? In considering what answer we shall give to this question, we are, of course, expected to be influenced, as in other cases, by the law and the Constitution alone. The gentlemen who appeared as counsel for the petitioner, and who argued the motion in a manner which did them great honor, pressed upon us no considerations, except those which were founded upon their *legal* views of the subject.

It is argued with much earnestness, and no doubt with perfect sincerity, that we are bound to allow the writ, without stopping to consider whether the petitioner has or has not laid before us any probable cause for supposing that he is illegally detained—that every man confined in prison, except for treason or felony, is entitled to it, *ex debito justitiæ*—and that we cannot refuse it without a frightful violation of the petitioner's rights, no matter how plainly it may appear on his own showing that he is held in custody for a just cause. If this be true, the case of *ex-parte Lawrence* (5 Binn 304) is not law. There the writ was refused because the applicant had been previously heard before another court. But if every man who applies for a *habeas corpus* must have it, as a matter of right, and without regard to anything but the mere fact that he demands it, then a court or a judge has no more power to refuse a second than a first application.

Is it really true that the special application, which must be made for every writ of *habeas corpus*, and the examination of the commitment, which we are bound to make before it can issue, are mere hollow and unsubstantial forms? Can it be possible that the law and the courts are so completely under the control of their natural enemies—that every class of offenders against the Union or the State, except traitors and felons, may be brought before us as often as they please, though we know beforehand, by their own admissions, that we cannot help but remand them immediately? If these questions must be answered in the affirmative, then we are compelled, against our will and contrary to our convictions of duty, to wage a constant warfare against the Federal tribunals, by firing off writs of *habeas corpus* upon them all the time. The punitive justice of the State would suffer still more seriously. The half of the Western Penitentiary would be before us at Philadelphia, and a similar proportion from Cherry-hill and Moyamensing would attend our sittings at Pittsburg.

To remand them would do very little good; for a new set of writs would bring them all back again. A *sentence of solitary confinement would be a sentence* that the convict should travel for a limited term up and down the State, in company with the officers who might have him in charge. By the same means the inmates of the lunatic asylums might be temporarily enlarged, much to their own detriment; and every soldier or seaman in the service of the country could compel their commanders to bring them before the Court six times a week.

But the *habeas corpus* has never received such a construction. It is a writ of right, and may not be refused to one who shows a *prima facie* case entitling him to be discharged or bailed. But he has no right to demand it who admits that he is in legal custody for an offence not bailable; he does make what is equivalent to such an admission when his own application, and the commitment referred to in it, show that he is lawfully detained. A complaint must be made, and the cause of detainer submitted to a judge, before the writ can go. The very object and purpose of this is to prevent it from being trifled with by those who have manifestly no right to be set at liberty. It is like a writ of error in a criminal case, which the Court or Judge is bound to allow, if there be reason to suppose that an error has been committed, and equally bound to refuse it, if it be clear that the judgment must be affirmed.

We are not aware that any application to this Court for a writ of *habeas corpus* has ever been successful, where the Judges, at the time of the allowance, were satisfied that the prisoner must be remanded. The petitioner's counsel say there is but one reported case in which it was refused; (5 Binns, 304) and this they urged in the argument, as a reason for supposing, that in all other cases the writ was issued without examination. But no such inference can fairly be drawn from the scarcity of judicial decisions on a point like this. We do not expect to find in reports so recent as ours those long established rules of law, which the student learns from his elementary books, and which are constantly acted upon without being disputed.

The *habeas corpus* is a common law writ, and has been used in England from time immemorial, just as it is now. The statute of 31 Car. II., c. 2, made no alteration in the practice of the Courts in granting these writs. (3 Bam. & Ald. 420. 2 Chitty's Repo., 207.) It merely provided that the Judges in vacation should have the power which the Courts had previously exercised in term time, (1 Chitty's Crim. Prac., 123,) and affixed penalties upon those who should defeat its operation. The common law upon this subject was brought to this country by the colonists; and most, if not all of the States, have since enacted laws resembling the English statute of Charles II. in every principal feature. The Constitution of the United States declares that "the privilege of a writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." Congress has conferred upon the Federal Judges the power to issue such writs according to the principles and rules regulating it in other Courts. Seeing that the same general principles of common law on this subject prevail in England and America, and seeing also the similarity of their statutory regulations in both countries, the decisions of the English Judges as well as of the American Courts, both State and Federal, are entitled to our fullest respect as settling and defining our powers and duties.

Blackstone (3 Com. 132) says the writ of *habeas corpus* should be allowed only when the court, or judge is satisfied that the party hath probable cause to be delivered. He gives cogent reasons why it should not be allowed in any other case, and cites with unqualified approbation the precedent set by Sir Edward Coke and Chief J. Vaughan in cases where they had refused it. Chitty lays down the rule. (1 Cr. Law, 101; 1 Gen'l Prac., 686-7.) It seems to have been acted upon by all the Judges. The writ was refused in *Rex* vs. *Schiever*, (1 Burr, 765,) and in the case of the *Three Spanish Sailors* (2 Black's R. 1324.)

In *Hobhouse's Case*, (3 Barn & Ald., 420,) it was fully settled by an unanimous Court, as the true construction of the statute, that the writ is never to be allowed, if upon v *ew* of the commitment, it be manifest that the prisoner must be remanded. In New-York, when the statute in force there was precisely like ours, (so far, I mean, as this question is concerned,) it was decided by the Supreme Court, (5 Johns, 282,) that the allowance of the writ was a matter within the discretion of the Court, depending on the grounds laid in the application. It was refused in *Husted's Case*, (1, 3, Com. 136,) and in *Ex-parte Ferguson*, (9 Johns, R. 139.)

In addition to this we have the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall in Watkins's case, (3 Peters 202) that the writ ought not be awarded if the Court is satisfied that the prisoner must be remanded. It was accordingly refused by the Supreme Court of the United States in that case, as it had been before in Kearney's case.

On the whole, we are thoroughly satisfied that our duty requires us to view and examine the cause of detainer now, and to make an end of the business at once, if it appear that we have no power to discharge him on the return of the writ.

This prisoner, as already said, is confined on a sentence of the District Court of the United States, for a contempt. A *habeas corpus* is not a writ of error. It cannot bring a case before us in such a manner that we can exercise any kind of appellate jurisdiction in it.

On a *habeas corpus*, the judgment even of a subordinate State Court, cannot be disregarded, reversed, or set aside, however clearly we may perceive it to be erroneous, and however plain it may be that we ought to reverse it if it were before us on appeal or writ of error. We can only look at the record to see whether a judgment exists, and have no power to say whether it is right or wrong. It is conclusively presumed to be right until it is regularly brought up for revision.

We decided this three years ago at Sunbury, in a case which we all thought one of much hardship. But the rule is so familiar, so universally acknowledged, and so reasonable in itself, that it requires only to be stated. It applies with still more greater force, or at least for much stronger reasons, to the decisions of the federal courts.

Over them we have no control at all, under any circumstances, or by any process that could be devised. Those tribunals belong to a different judicial system from ours. They administer a different code of laws, and are responsible to a different sovereignty.

The District Court of the U. S. is as independent of us as we are of it—as independent as the Supreme Court of the U. S. is of either. What the law and the Constitution have forbidden us to do directly on writ of error, we, of course, cannot do indirectly by *habeas corpus*.

But the petitioner's counsel have put his case on the ground that the whole proceeding against him in the District Court was *coram non judice*, null and void.

It is certainly true that a void judgment may be regarded as no judgment at all; and every judgment is void which clearly appears on its own face to have been pronounced by a court having no jurisdiction or authority in the subject matter.

For instance, if a federal court should convict and sentence a citizen for libel; or if a State court, having no jurisdiction except in civil pleas, should try an indictment for a crime and convict the party—in these cases the judgments would be wholly void.

If the petitioner can bring himself within this principle, then there is no judgment against him; he is wrongfully imprisoned, and we must order him to be brought out and discharged.

What is he detained for? The answer is easy and simple. The commitment shows that he was tried, found guilty and sentenced for *contempt of Court*, and nothing else. He is now confined in *execution of that sentence*, and for no other cause. This was a distinct and *substantive offence against the authority and government of the United States*. Does anybody doubt the jurisdiction of the District Court to punish contempt? Certainly not. All courts have this power, and most necessarily have it; otherwise they could not protect themselves from insult, or enforce obedience to their process. Without it, they would be utterly powerless. The authority to deal with an offender of this class belongs exclusively to the court in which the offence is committed; and no other court, not even the highest, can interfere with its exercise, either by writ of error, mandamus, or *habeas corpus*. If the power be abused, there is no remedy but impeachment. The law was so held by this Court in M'Laughlin's case, (5 W. & S. 275,) and by the Supreme Court of the United States in Kearney's case (7 Wharton, 38.) It was solemnly settled, as part of the common law, in Brass Crosley's case, (3 Wilson, 188,) by a Court in which sat two of the foremost jurists that England ever produced. We have not the smallest doubt that it is the law; and we must administer it as we find it. The only attempt ever made to disregard it was by a New-York Judge (4 Johns. R. 345) who was not supported by his brethren. This attempt was followed by all the evil and confusion which Blackstone, and Kent, and Story declared to be its necessary consequences. Whoever will trace that singular controversy to its termination will see that the Chancellor and the majority of the Supreme Court, though once outvoted in the Senate, were never answered.

The Senate itself yielded to the force of the truths which the Supreme Court had laid down so clearly; and the judgment of the Court of Errors in *Yate's Case* (6 Johns, 503,) was overruled by the same Court, the year afterwards, in *Yates* vs. *Lansing*, (9 Johns. R. 423,) which grew out of the very same transaction and depended on the same principles. Still further reflection at a later period induced the Senate to join the popular branch of the Legislature in passing a statute which effectually prevents one judge from interfering by *habeas corpus* with the judgment of another on a question of contempt.

These principles being settled, it follows irresistibly that the District Court of the United States had power and jurisdiction to decide what acts constitute a contempt against it; to determine whether the petitioner had been guilty of contempt; and to inflict upon him the punishment which, in its opinion, he ought to suffer. If we fully believed the petitioner to be innocent—if we were sure that the Court which convicted him misunderstood the facts, or misapplied the law—still we could not reëxamine the evidence, or rejudge the justice of the case, without grossly disregarding what we know to be the law of the land. The Judge of the District Court decided the question on his own constitutional responsibility. Even if he could be shown to have acted tyrannically or corruptly, he could be called to answer for it only in the Senate of the United States.

But the counsel of the petitioner to go behind the proceeding in which he was convicted, and argues that the sentence for contempt is void, because the Court had no jurisdiction of a certain other matter, which it was investigating, or attempting to investigate, when the contempt was committed. We find a judgment against him in our case; and he complains about another, in which there is no judgment. He is suffering for an offence against the United States; and he says he is innocent of any wrong to a particular individual. He is conclusively adjudged guilty of contempt, and he tells us that the Court had no jurisdiction to restore Mr. Wheeler's slaves.

It must be remembered that contempt of court is a specific criminal offence. It is punished, sometimes by indictment, and sometimes in a summary proceeding, as it was in this case. In either mode of trial, the adjudication against the offender is a conviction, and the commitment in consequence is execution. (7 Wheat. 38.) This is well settled, and, I believe has *never been doubted. Certainly the learned counsel for* the petitioner have not denied it. The contempt may be connected with some particular cause, or it may consist in misbehaviour, which has a tendency to obstruct the administration of justice generally. When it is committed in a pending cause the proceeding to punish it is a proceeding by itself. It is not entitled in the cause pending, but on the criminal side. (Wall 124.)

The record of a conviction for contempt is as distinct from the matter under investigation when it was committed as an indictment for perjury is from the cause in which the false oath was taken. Can a person convicted of perjury ask us to deliver him from the penitentiary on showing that the oath on which the perjury is assigned was taken in a cause of which the court had no jurisdiction? Would any judge in the Commonwealth listen to such a reason for treating the sentence as void? If, instead of swearing falsely, he refuses to be sworn at all, and he is convicted, not of perjury, but of contempt, the same rule applies, and with a force precisely equal. If it be really true that no contempt can be committed against a court while it is inquiring into a matter beyond its jurisdiction, and if the fact was so in this case, then the petitioner had a good defence; and he ought to have made it on his trial. To make it after conviction is too late. To make it here is to produce it before the wrong tribunal.

Every judgment must be conclusive until reversed. Such is the character, nature and essence of all judgments. If it be not conclusive, it is not a judgment. A court must either have power to settle a given question finally and forever, so as to preclude all further inquiry upon it, or else it has no power to make any decision at all. To say that a court may determine a matter, and that another court may regard the same matter afterwards as open and undetermined, is an absurdity in terms.

It is most especially necessary that convictions for contempt in one court should be final, conclusive and free from reëxamination by other courts on *habeas corpus*. If the law was not so, our judicial system would break to pieces in a month. Courts totally unconnected with each other would be coming in constant collision. The inferior courts would revise all the decisions of the judges placed over and above them. A party ar[illegible] willing to be tried in this Court and only duly con[illegible] could, and if on a fresh hint, take out the *habeas corpus* before an associate judge of the same court, and if that judge is of opinion that we ought not to try him, there is an end of the case.

This Doctrine is so plainly against the reason of the thing that it would be entitled to no favor if any authority for it could be found in the books, except the overruled decision of Mr. Justice Spencer, of New-York, already referred to, and some efforts of the same kind to control the other Courts, made by Sir Edward Coke, in the King's Bench, which are now universally admitted to have been illegal, as well as rude and intemperate. On the other hand, we have all the English judges, and all our own, declaring their power to interfere with, or control, one another in this way. I will content myself by simply referring to some of the books in which it is established that the conviction of contempt is a separate proceeding, and is conclusive of every fact which might have been urged on the trial for contempt, and among others want of jurisdiction to try the cause in which the contempt was committed. 4 Johns. R. 325, et seq. The opinion of Ch. J. Kent, on pages 370 to 375. 5 Johns. 282. 9 Johns. 423. 1 Hill 170. 3 Iredell 153. 19. 153. 3 Sandf. 734. 1 Carter 160. 1 Black. 166. 20 Miss. 686. 2 Wheeler's Criminal Cases, p. 1. 14. Ad. and Ellis, 558. These cases will speak for themselves, but I may remark as to the last one that the very same objection was made there and here. The party was convicted of contempt in not obeying a decree. He claimed his discharge on *habeas corpus* because the Chancellor had no jurisdiction to make the decree, being interested in the cause himself. But the Court of Queen's Bench held that if that was a defence it should have been made on the trial for contempt, and the conviction was conclusive. We cannot choose but hold the same rule here. Any other would be a violation of the law which is established and sustained by all authority and all reason.

But certainly the want of jurisdiction alleged in this case, would not even have been a defence on the trial. The proposition, that a court is powerless to punish for disorderly conduct, or disobedience of its process in a case, which it ought utterly to dismiss for want of jurisdiction, is not only unsupported by judicial authority, but we think it is now even after an argument at the bar. We ourselves have heard many cases through and through before we became convinced that it was our duty to remit the parties to another tribunal. But we never thought that our process could be defied in such cases more than in others.

There are some proceedings in which the want of jurisdiction would be seen at the first blush; but there are others in which the court must inquire into all the facts before it can possibly know whether it has jurisdiction or not. Any one who obstructs or baffles a judicial investigation for that purpose is unquestionably guilty of a crime for which he may and ought to be tried, convicted and punished. Suppose a local action to be brought in the wrong county; this is a defence to the action, but a defence which must be made out like any other. While it is pending, neither a party, nor an officer, nor any other person, can safely insult the court or resist its order. The court may not have power to decide upon the merits of the case; but it has undoubted power to try whether the wrong was done within its jurisdiction or not. Suppose Mr. Williamson to be called before the Circuit Court of the United States, as a witness, in a trial for murder, alleged to be committed on the high seas. Can he refuse to be sworn, and at his trial for contempt, justify himself on the ground that the murder was in fact committed within the limits of a State, and therefore triable only in a State Court? If he can, he can justify perjury for the same reason. But such a defence for either crime has never been heard of since the beginning of the world. Much less can it be shown, after conviction, as a ground for declaring the sentence void.

The writ which the petitioner is convicted of disobeying, was legal on its face. It enjoined upon him a simple duty, which he ought to have understood and performed without hesitation. That he did not do so is a fact conclusively established by the adjudication which the Court made upon it. I say the writ was legal, because the act of Congress gives to all the Courts of the United States the power "to issue writs of *habeas corpus* when necessary for the exercise of their jurisdiction, and agreeable to the principles and usages of law." Chief Justice Marshall decided, in *Burr's trial*, that the principles and usages referred to in this act, were those of the common law. A part of the jurisdiction of the District Court consists in restoring fugitive slaves; and the *habeas corpus* may be used in aid of it when necessary. It was awarded here upon the application of a person who complained that his slaves were detained from him. Unless they were fugitive slaves they could not be slaves at all, according to the petitioner's own doctrine, and if the Judge took that view of the subject, he was bound to award the writ. If the persons mentioned on it had turned out, on the hearing, to be fugitives from labor, the duty of the District Judge to restore them, or his power to bring them before him on a *habeas corpus*, would have been disputed by none except the very few who think that the constitution and law on that subject ought not to be obeyed. The duty of the Court to inquire into the facts on which its jurisdiction depends is as plain as its duty not to exceed it when it is ascertained. But Mr. Williamson stopped the investigation *in limine*; and the consequence is, that everything in the case remains unsettled, whether the persons named in the writ were slaves or free.

Whether Mr. Wheeler was the owner of them—whether they were unlawfully taken from him—whether the Court had jurisdiction to restore them—all these points are left open for want of a proper return. It is not our business to say how they ought to be decided; but, we do not doubt, that the learned and upright magistrate, who presides in the District Court, would have decided them as rightly as any judge in all the country. Mr. Williamson had no right to arrest the inquiry because he supposed that an error would be committed on the question of jurisdiction, or any other question. If the assertions, which his counsel now make on the law and the facts, be correct, he prevented an adjudication in favor of his protégés, and thus did them a wrong, which is probably a greater offence in his own eyes, than anything he could do against Mr. Wheeler's rights. There is no reason to believe that any trouble whatever would have come out of the case if he had made a true, full, and special return of all the facts; for then the rights of all parties, black and white, could have been settled, or the matter dismissed for want of jurisdiction, if the law so required.

It is argued that the Court had no jurisdiction, because it was not averred that the slaves were fugitives, but merely that they owed service to the laws of Virginia. Conceding, for the argument's sake, that this was the only ground on which the Court could have interfered—conceding also that it is not substantially alleged in the petition of Mr. Wheeler—the proceeding was, nevertheless, not void for that reason.

The federal tribunals, though Courts of limited jurisdiction, are not *inferior* Courts. Their judgments, until reversed by the proper appellate Court, are valid and conclusive upon the parties, though the jurisdiction be not alleged in the pleadings nor on any part of the record. (10 Wheaton, 192.) Even if this were not settled and clear law, it would still be certain that the fact, on which jurisdiction depends, need not be stated in the *process*. The want of such a statement in the body of the *habeas corpus*, or in the petition on which it was awarded, did not give Mr. Williamson a right to treat it with contempt. If it did, then the Courts of the United States must get out the ground of their jurisdiction in every subpœna for a witness; and a defective or untrue averment, will authorize the witness to be as contumacious as he sees fit.

But all that was said in this argument about the petition, the writ, and the facts which were proved, or could be proved, refers to the *evidence* in which the conviction took place. This has passed *in rem judicatam*. We cannot go one step behind the conviction itself. We could not reverse it if there had been no evidence at all. We have no more authority in law to come between the prisoner and the Court to free him from a sentence like this, than we would have to countermand an order issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the United States army.

We have no authority, jurisdiction or power to decide anything here except the simple fact that the District Court had power to punish for contempt a person who disobeys its process—that the petitioner is convicted of such contempt—and that the conviction is conclusive upon us. The jurisdiction of the Court on the case which had been before it, and everything else which preceded the conviction, are out of our reach, and they are not examinable by us—and of course not now intended to be decided.

There may be cases in which we ought to check usurpation of power by the Federal Courts. If one of them would presume, upon any pretence whatever, to take out of our hands a prisoner, convicted of contempt in this Court, we would resist it by all proper and legal means. What we would not permit them to do against us we will not do against them.

We must maintain the rights of the State and its Courts; for to them alone can the people look for a *competent administration of their domestic concerns*; but we will do nothing to impair the constitutional vigor of the General Government, which is "the sheet anchor of our peace at home and our safety abroad."

Some complaint was made in the argument about the sentence being for an indefinite time. If this were erroneous, it would not avail here; since we have as little power to revise the judgment for that reason as for any other. But it is not illegal, nor contrary to the usual rule in such cases. It means commitment until the party shall make proper submission. (3 Lord Raymond 1108. 4 Johns. R. 375.)

The law will not bargain with anybody to let its Courts be defied for a specified term of imprisonment. There are many persons who would gladly purchase the honors of martyrdom in a popular cause at almost any given price, while others are deterred by a mere show of punishment. Each is detained until he finds himself willing to conform.

This is merciful to the submissive and not too severe upon the refractory. The petitioner, therefore, carries the key of his prison in his own pocket. He can come out, when he will, by making terms with the Court that sent him there. But if he choose to struggle for a triumph—if nothing will content him but a clean victory or a clean defeat—he cannot expect us to aid him. Our duties are of a widely different kind. They consist in discouraging, as much as we lie, all such contests with the legal authorities of the country. *The writ of habeas corpus is refused.*

JUDGE KNOX'S OPINION.

Judge Knox read a lengthy opinion, dissenting from the majority of the Court, which we find impossible to give in full in consequence of the lateness of the hour. The following points, which he gave for his opinion, contain the substance of his views:

1. At common law, and by our statute of 1785; the writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*, is a writ demandable whenever a petition in due form asserts what, if true, would entitle the party to relief.

2. That an allegation in a petition that the petitioner is restrained of his liberty by an order of a Judge or court without jurisdiction, shows such probable cause as to leave it no longer discretionary with the court or judge to whom application is made whether the writ shall or shall not issue.

3. That where a person is imprisoned by an order of a Judge of the District Court of the United States for refusing to answer a writ of *habeas corpus* [illegible] to be discharged [illegible] if the Judge of the District Court had no authority to issue the writ.

4. That the power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* by the Judges of the Federal Courts, is a mere auxiliary power, and that no such writ can be issued by such Judges where the cause of complaint intended to be remedied by it is beyond their jurisdiction.

5. That the Courts of the Federal Government are Courts of limited jurisdiction, derived from the Constitution of the United States and the acts of Congress under the Constitution, and that where the jurisdiction is not given by the Constitution, or by Congress in pursuance of the Constitution, it does not exist.

6. That when it does not appear by the record that the Court had jurisdiction in a proceeding under one *habeas corpus* [illegible], want of jurisdiction may be established by proof.

7. That where the inquiry is as to the jurisdiction of a Court arises upon a rule for *habeas corpus*, all the facts set forth in the petition tending to show want of jurisdiction are to be considered as true unless they contradict the record.

8. That when the owner of a slave voluntarily brings his slave from a Slave to a Free State, without any intention of remaining therein, the right of the slave to his freedom depends upon the law of the State into which he is thus brought.

9. That if a slave so brought into a Free State escapes from the custody of his master, while in said State, the right of his master to reclaim him is not a question arising under the Constitution of the United States or the laws thereof, a Judge of the United States cannot issue a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to one who, it is alleged, withholds the possession of the slave from the master, commanding him to produce the body of the slave before said Judge.

10. That the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania has no jurisdiction, because a controversy is between citizens of different States, and that a proceeding by *habeas corpus* is, in no legal sense, a controversy between private parties.

11. That the power of the several Courts of the United States to inflict summary punishment for contempt of Court in disobeying a writ of the Court, is expressly confined to cases of disobedience to lawful writs.

12. That where it appears from the record that the conviction was for disobeying a writ of *habeas corpus*, which writ the Court had no jurisdiction to issue, the conviction is *coram non judice* and void.

For these reasons I do most respectfully, but most earnestly dissent from the judgment of the majority of my brethren, refusing the writ applied for.

Chief Justice Lewis stated that each of the Judges who had concurred in the decision of the Court would take a future opportunity of giving their reasons for the course they had pursued.

The Murder on Board the Ship Ariel—Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury.

Abridged from the Charleston Standard, Sept. 6.

A Jury of Inquest, empanelled by Coroner De Veaux, proceeded to an investigation of the facts connected with the murder of W. H. Eavres, late Captain of the clipper-ship Ariel, which was recently brought into the port of Charleston. We take the following from the evidence of Nicholas Wheaton Laneman, 1st Mate of the vessel:

At 7 bells, 7½ o'clock, on the morning of the 17th of August, I went on the deck of the vessel to wash the breakfast; the Steward came and said, "Mr. Laneman, Capt. Eavres is dead;" I was standing upon the larboard side; my first impression was that he had died of apoplexy; I went below with the Steward into the main cabin, when the Steward said to me, "The Captain has been murdered;" I then stopped short, and told him to call the second mate down, and some of the other hands; the second mate came in, as also, the cook and seaman "Old Joe," and a boy named Jacob; we all went into the state-room of the cabin, and saw the body in the berth, covered with pillows and a pilot-coat; there were marks of blood against the bulkhead, and some portions of the bedding were saturated with blood; I then ordered all hands to come into the Captain's cabin, when I uncovered the body; I think I lifted the pilot coat, and found the Captain quite dead; I saw a wound on the right temple, and one near the right ear; they were contused, as though they had been caused by a stroke with the back or hammer of an axe; I saw a cut on the right side of the mouth, and two others across the breast, as though they had been made with a knife; I turned the body and found the throat cut; I cut the under vest down the arms and breast, and found the body quite warm; I then called attention to the axe lying at the head of the berth; saw the axe a day or two before, lying on the deck; the body was lying on the left side, with the face towards the partition.

Stephen R. Upham, who is the brother-in-law of the deceased, stated that he was shipped as a seaman on the 27th of July last. He mentioned to have heard Thompson calling up Giraud and asking him why he was not on deck scrubbing, and if he was the one who threw any [illegible]; he went below at 7½ o'clock, and saw Anderson asleep, and tried to wake him, but he muttered something, and still lay in bed; he got a pot of coffee for himself, and while drinking it below, he heard Thompson ask Giraud how long he had been down there, who answered a half hour, and correcting himself, said, "No, one hour, no more than an hour;" he noticed that Giraud was pale, and that soon after he took his pan up on deck and washed it out; he (the witness) was smoking a cigar below when the cook hallooed down, "By God, the captain is dead;" he stated that his suspicions were aroused as to the fairness of the mate, by his perfect coolness, when all were assembled in the captain's cabin; when all were in the room, the mate said we will bury the body and proceed on our passage, to the proposition to return to New-York. Laneman replied that Rio was the nearest port; the mate had never been on deck before bells; he heard the captain speak harshly to the mate, the only time he heard him speak harshly to any of the crew since their leaving New-York; the wind was blowing, and the mate, going to execute an order of the captain's he heard the captain say to him, let go there, the topmast will be carried away, and all by d—d carelessness; he also heard the captain and mate in conversation at another time, when the captain told the mate that if he did not do his duty, he could discharge him in a foreign port; the mate said he could not do so; and that his books would show it; they parted, and the mate came back grinning his teeth as though he did not like what the captain had told him; he said that he was well acquainted with the captain's wardrobe, and that he knew he had nothing in the way of handkerchiefs except such as were of Pongee silk.

Numerous other witnesses were examined, after which the Coroner's Jury rendered the following verdict: That Nicholas Wheaton Laneman, the first mate of the ship, did do, or instigate, or assist in, the perpetration of the said deed, and that Henry Giraud, a boy on board the said vessel, and that Gustave Anderson, another boy on the said vessel, were also concerned in the perpetration of the said deed.

A Convict Shot.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Some of our readers may remember that at the last April term of the Recorder's Court of this city, a young man named Geo. Clark was sentenced to the Penitentiary at Alton for eight years for larceny. Clark was sent to Alton and has remained there until last Saturday morning, at an early hour, when the gate of the Penitentiary yard being opened to admit the bearer of the prison supplies, Clark and a colored prisoner named Wilkerson, rushed out and attempted to escape. The gate keeper followed and arrested Wilkerson, but Clark was fast making his way to liberty, when the guard upon the prison wall saw him and ordered him to stop. He disregarded the order, and the guard shot him dead. An inquest was held over his body, and the Jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a shot from the prison guard, in the discharge of his duty. Clark was but 22 years of age, an American by birth, and a young man of intelligence. He had a young wife, who is now in Louisville, Ky., as appears from a letter addressed to Clark, written to him from that city under date of Aug. 25. Poor woman! The heart can feel for the bitterness of anguish which has fallen upon and blighted her young life, but no words can portray it.

Excitement in Hamilton, Ohio—More Indignation Against Judge Wilkins.

Judge Wilkins, Probate Judge, who left Hamilton some time since, in consequence of the indignation of the citizens for an infamous outrage charged to have been attempted by him on two children, returned a few days since and attempted to resume his office.

A meeting was called to take steps to prevent his acting as Probate Judge. J. H. Brown presided at the meeting, and speeches were made by Williamson Beatty and Thomas Moore.

Other charges having arisen against Wilkins since the last meeting, Thomas Moore, Thomas Millikin, M. P. Alston, Alexander H. Hume and Valentine Chase were appointed a Committee to investigate them, and report at a meeting to be held on Saturday evening, the 15th inst.

Americans in St. Petersburg.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Ohio Statesman, writing on July 12, says:

"There are at present in St. Petersburg many Americans, and among them three officers of the United States Army—Majors Delafield and Mordecai, and Captain McClellan, who compose the commission sent out to inspect the fortifications of the powers now at war on the Continent. During their tour through England and France they had, I am informed, all the facilities granted them that they desired, and minutely observed all the latest improvements made in their profession. Since their stay in this city, they have been very busy in the same business, accompanied by an Aid to the Minister of War, who is specially appointed and allotted to him, and to their entire satisfaction. Their visit to Cronstadt was an exceedingly pleasant and interesting one, but which they are in honor bound to conceal the particulars of. It is yet uncertain whether they will visit the Crimea. Colonel T. P. Shaffner, of Kentucky, a gentleman of no small telegraphic note, is here, engaged in the project of a 'World Girdle Telegraph,' which has by some been regarded as a visionary idea, but which now promises, [illegible] the present state of affairs in Europe [illegible] the eyes of the powers that be to the advantages and necessity of it, while the possibility no longer admits of a doubt."

Accidentally Drowned.

A lad aged seven years, named Michael Gannon, was drowned on Saturday morning, in the East River near the foot of [illegible] street. He was [illegible] boat which was tied to the pier, when a sloop ran against her, upsetting the boy, who sank and was not seen more.

[illegible] RAYMOND, HARPER, & CO.

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From California.

By the arrival of the *George Law* we have received our letters and full files of California newspapers to the 16th ultimo—seventeen days later. There is no news of any importance. On the 7th of August the Know-Nothing State Convention met at Sacramento, and nominated, among other officers, J. N. Johnson for Governor. With this exception, politics, for the nonce, seem to be at a stand-still.

The chapter of crime is longer and more varied than usual. In addition to the ordinary number of deaths by violence, we have an interesting description of the discovery of a bogus gold dust manufactory—the details of the murder of six Americans by a band of Mexicans, at the village of Rancheria, in Amador County, and the subsequent lynching of the perpetrators of the foul deed—the reported slaughter of some miners by the Indians, and other casualties of less note, such as boiler explosions, fires and suicides.

J. C. Woods, late resident partner and manager of the affairs of Adams & Co., is said to have secretly left San Francisco on the 4th ult. for Australia, having previously alleged that he was going to the Atlantic States. Mr. Woods issued a card, in which he explained the cause of his sudden disappearance. He left, according to his own account, "because nothing remained that could render his further continuance in San Francisco useful to others or desirable to himself." Our correspondent's letter, published elsewhere, on the business and gossip of the day, will be found interesting.

The *Northern Light* has also brought us news of the Central American expeditions. Walker has turned up again, in despite of all the dark forebodings to the contrary. When last heard of he was at San Juan del Sur, with 55 of his own men and 170 of the Democratic army under Mendez. He was displaying his old energy—endeavoring to raise recruits, with indifferent success, among the California passengers. Kinney's party was still at San Juan del Norte. The Colonel had concluded a contract for the Shepard grant of thirty-five millions of acres of land on the Mosquito Coast, which he confidently expected would be confirmed by the Nicaraguan Government. His envoy, John L. Nelson, had returned, after a successful mission to the capital. A newspaper was about being started to chronicle the Colonel's deeds.

From China.

We have dates, from Hong Kong, *via* San Francisco, to the 28th of July. Further successes against the insurgents at the North are recorded. The vengeance taken by the Imperialists upon their enemies is frightful to contemplate. The accounts say that there had been, on an average, more than two hundred persons executed in Canton daily for the fortnight previous to the 10th of June, and the prisons were not cleared even then. The San Francisco *Herald* states that Mr. Silas Burrows, an American gentleman, just returned from China, was an eye witness to the execution of *thirty-five hundred rebels* who were taken prisoners in the battle near Canton in the month of March last. There were signs of returning trade and prosperity in Canton.

The Wheeler Case—A Dead Lock in Law.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has *refused* the writ of *habeas corpus* asked for in the case of Passmore Williamson. In another part of the Times will be found the elaborate opinion by which Judge Black vindicates this decision. He holds that Judge Kane had a right to punish for contempt of his order, and that no other court has a right to question or review that action. The Judge waxes facetious in sketching the consequences that would follow, if a *habeas corpus* were to be granted whenever asked for, and says that it is never granted when the Judge is satisfied that the prisoner must be remanded.

Williamson's counsel argued that the whole proceeding against him was null and void,—the Court having no jurisdiction. But to this Judge Black replies that the offence charged was *contempt*, in not obeying the order of the Court and that of that offence the Court clearly *has* jurisdiction. Whether the Court had jurisdiction of some other matter or not, has nothing to do with the case. Convictions for contempt must of necessity be final; and all the other issues raised, as to whether the negroes were slaves or not, &c., have nothing whatever to do with the case. Upon these grounds the writ is refused, Judge Knox dissenting.

It is not for us to say that this is not *law*. We presume it is; but it is not *reason*. It gives to any one Judge power to imprison for life anybody whom he may see fit to adjudge guilty of contempt; and he may call any action, or no action, contempt, if it will answer his purpose, for his action cannot be reviewed. [illegible] the Judge of any Court might [illegible] such power. And the defect should be remedied by the Legislature. In Pennsylvania, as well as in this State, a law is needed directing the reviewal of decisions for contempt in certain cases.

It is not easy to see how Mr. Williamson is ever to escape from prison, so long as Judge Kane chooses to keep him there.

The Missouri Senator.

The *Tribune* announced, on Saturday, the election of David R. Atchison to the U. S. Senate, by the Missouri Legislature. The details of the proceedings were given:—four ballots were had, and on the last he was said to be elected, although all the votes cast did not reach a quorum. The Legislature, moreover, was not *in session at the time specified*, and does not meet till December. And, finally, we have a direct contradiction of the truth of the report from St. Louis.

And yet, in spite of all this, the rumor is so plausible that it ought to be true. There is so striking an aptitude between Atchison and a Missouri constituency; they seem so thoroughly fitted and predestined for each other; and the probability of an illegal and violent mode of election is so entirely in keeping with the lawless state of things in that Commonwealth, that nothing short of a "by authority" denial can set the public mind at rest. Had some aspirant like Benton, or Bates, or Guyer, been named, the intrinsic absurdity of the story would have quelled it instantly. Grapes and figs are not gathered from thorns and thistles. But that Atchison should have been chosen, and irregularly, is so like truth, as displayed in Missouri for the last year or two, that it is nearly impossible to withhold credit from the statement. After once preferring the border marauder to the cultivated, earnest, hard-headed, and, to say the truth, frequently wrong-headed, Benton, the Legislature of that State can hardly be the object of very sanguine anticipations in any case.

Comparative physiology *has no difficulty in* classifying such characters as that of the ex-President of the Senate. He belongs to a species familiar to all residents in the West. They are found in every bar-room, and turn up inevitably at political meetings or the County Court. They are usually small lawyers, of democratic professions, and vile habits; affecting vulgarity of dress, manners, and association, in order to rid themselves of any suspicion of aristocratic pretension, against which the unhewn and unkempt sons of the prairie have an implacable prejudice. They may be seen loitering from their log-offices to the blacksmith shop, or the 'squire's, or the tavern, stockingless, shoes down at heel, coatless, a huge quid of tobacco in the cheek, or a cigar flaming from one corner of the mouth. They may be heard swaggering and blustering wherever a lazy village audience can be gathered together, unsparing in profanity, and as ready with a blow or a bowie-knife as with the tongue. Their practice is more extensive at the bar-room and the barrel, than as barristers. They take the only daily paper received in the town, and are on hand to read it, when the mail arrives, to an admiring audience, who accept the text and the running commentary of the village politician with equal docility. They can talk, and are therefore, delegates to all sorts of conventions; they can quarrel, and are, therefore, the men to "stump" a District, or the State, as disputants, Western-wise, where opposing candidates hunt for votes in couples. The only capital needed for entire success in the trade is impudence, volubility, blackguardism, profanity, drunkenness, ferocity, and the reverse of any picture representative of a gentleman; and so qualified, the frontier lawyer and politician is a rising man.

And such a man is this Atchison—a poor specimen of the class, however, because wholly devoid of that talent which is not one of its rarest characteristics. We can recall no record of any public man so destitute of merit as his. Noisy and brawling in the lobby, he has been noteless for anything wise or well-said in the Senate Chamber. The *Congressional Globe* would have helped his fame by leaving blanks after each recurrence of his name. His presence, indeed, is a perpetual tribute to the long-suffering of the Senate. It has experience of small men. Pettit, of Indiana, has been there, small in name and kind; Norris, of New-Hampshire, was there. Men have been there—like Jarnegin, of Tennessee, whose luckless vote on the Tariff killed him and it—whose good names have been sold for nothing; blockheads and bullies have been there, like Borland,—a human extract of both; and mean men have been there, like that Pennsylvania statesman whose devotion to a railroad speculation contributed to the loss of Kansas and Nebraska to freedom. But the history of the Senate records no instance where it has enjoyed the society and sweet counsel of a member so thoroughly accomplished in little, mean, stupid, ruffianly attributes, as this frontier pettifogger; this predestined, we fear, if not actual, representative of Missouri, and mis-representative of Kansas, in the Senate.

Let us then encourage such hope as there may be, that Mr. Atchison may not revisit the Senate. The Roman despot who decreed Senatorial dignity to his horse, was not understood thereby to confer honor upon that august body. The return of Atchison from Missouri, since his late culmination in shame and lawlessness, would be an insult to the Senate and the country; and, independent of all sectional or partisan feeling, it should be the subject of universal protest.

☞ The telegraph gives us an account of another accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, which occurred on Saturday afternoon near Beverly, and by which the engineer seems to have lost his life through his own recklessness. It was occasioned by a flaw in an axle.

Opening of the Theatrical Season.

Last year, it is said, was a bad one for the theatres and other places of public amusement; for such establishments are the first to feel the effect of hard times, or a tight money market. Men must have the necessaries of life, and nobody will willingly go without a dinner for the sake of going to the play. Besides, amusement is a cash article; there is no trust at the box-office, and the credit system has not yet been extended to the doors of opera-houses. The theatres, therefore, if they are first to feel the effect of hard times, are also the first to experience the benefit of the returning tide of prosperity. With but few exceptions, all our City theatres and show-houses lost money during the past year. But the times are more prosperous, *and they are all preparing* to reap the benefit of the present healthful state of the public purse.

The season has been brilliantly inaugurated by Rachel, and the regular houses have all been cleaned,—some of them repainted, the faded draperies replaced by new materials, the gildings retouched, and the purple wings of other genii that flutter on theatrical ceilings have been retouched. Managers who went abroad for new stars have returned, but report a great scarcity of available talent abroad; and the new names announced have been but few. Next month the *Opera Season* will commence, and New-York's capacity for enjoying and supporting public shows, which we believe *to be greater than that of any* other City of its size in the world, will be pretty well tested.

The amount of money invested in permanent places of public amusement in New-York, and the number of persons who derive their means of living from them, is much greater than would be supposed by those who have never made an estimate of them. The prejudices which once existed against all places of public amusement have, in a great degree, worn away, and even those who never visit the Theatre, or Opera-house, or Concert-room, regard such places with indifference rather than with that feeling of active hostility which once prevailed among the greater part of the people. But still the profession of a public performer is a tabooed one; and, while the theatre is avoided as an improper place by the teachers of religion, it must remain under a cloud. The best talent will not run in that direction, and we shall not be able to boast of a Lope de Vega, a Sheridan, nor even a Scribe. We can never hope for a second Shakespeare.

Rachel will give a new impulse to theatre-going, and her classical impersonations will attract a class of educated people who have not hitherto been seen in the dress circles and parquettes of our places of amusement. There are now open, or will be during the week, *eight* large and well-conducted Theatres, besides several Concert-rooms and Ethiopian Opera-houses. Next month the Academy of Music will be added to them. If all these public places of amusement, which can only be supported by a constant succession of full audiences, can flourish together in New-York, it will indicate a condition of prosperity and general welfare that no other community, we believe, in the world, of the same numbers, can equal.

New-York an Encampment.

One reason for the dumb endurance with which New-Yorkers submit to the extortions and malversations of their grabbing and sticky-fingered City Officials is, doubtless, the economical consideration that to resist or remedy them would cost more, in time or money, or both, than to suffer them.

But a more substantial one is the fact that so few residents of the City have a *home* in it. The New-Yorker has, usually,—unless he is one of those who have only "the key of the street,"—some centre of operations: a house, a tenement, rooms, a chamber, an office; at the very least, that criterion of a clerk's residence, a "place to keep his trunk." But, except exceptionally, he has no *home*, unless he be a native Gothamite, and not always then. He is encamped upon the Island, hutted, as the Allies are before Sebastopol, during his warfare after wealth, and, having won his victory and secured his spoils, he goes down somewhither into the country to celebrate his triumph and to enjoy his laurels, and eke his vine and fig-tree; sometimes to the neighborhood of his early home, sometimes elsewhere.

Consider the figures. We have in the City a population of about seven hundred thousand. Of these, if as is probable the numbers are proportionately as in 1850, rather more than three hundred and fifty thousand are of foreign birth; about seventy thousand are natives of States other than New-York; and from that State itself, outside the City, a number, for determining which we find no data, but which we shall very safely estimate,—at a much lower rate of immigration than actually takes place from the nutmeg State and the State of Camden-and-Amboy, —at thirty thousand.

In other words, besides receiving more than half its population from foreign countries, there is encamped in New-York City a great permanent contingent of volunteers, enlisted at the rate of one from every two hundred and fifty, from all the inhabitants of the United States; a proportion very much increased, of course, in the neighborhood of the City, and decreasing according to the distance from it. The citizen of New-Haven, for instance, will find settled in New-York, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred of his fellow-townsmen; from Poughkeepsie we have here not less than one hundred and fifty; from Newark, three hundred and fifty; and so on.

Watchful superintendence of municipal affairs is not often to be expected, except from permanent residents. A large majority of such temporary citizens will be under very strong temptations to endure the occasional imposition of an extravagant tax, and rather to devote their time and energy to the profits of business, than to the comparatively trifling individual saving—which, after all, is the utmost that City Reform can offer to each of them.

These considerations are by no means intended to discourage any attempts to cleanse the Augean Stables at the City Hall. None can be more earnestly desirous of a just, efficient and economical City Government than we. Our only purpose is to direct attention to the actual state of the case; and we are confident that if the circumstances demand, as it seems to us they do, an unusual degree of self-sacrificing activity on the part of our City voters, it will be shown at the proper time.

The Yellow Fever.

The telegraphic accounts which reached us last night from Baltimore, conveyed the *sad intelligence that* there is no abatement in the progress of this scourge at Norfolk and Portsmouth, and that, in addition, the Small-Pox has broken out at the former place, ten cases of which occurred on Saturday. The fever was spreading to the adjoining country. On Friday there were forty deaths at Norfolk, and on Saturday, up to noon, twenty-five. At Portsmouth, on Friday, there were twenty-two deaths and fifty new cases; on Saturday, up to noon, fifteen deaths. A quantity of tents had been taken down to Norfolk from Baltimore, under the direction of the Mayor and Councils of the latter city, and pitched on a healthy site, and it was expected that many persons would avail themselves of the opportunity *thus* afforded to escape from the vicinity of the infection.

At New-Orleans, *our report states that the* fever was sensibly abating, and that the returns would doubtless show a gratifying decrease in the number of deaths.

☞ The Republican movement in Massachusetts seems to be progressing. A meeting of citizens of Springfield, composed of members of all the old parties, was convened on Saturday night, to appoint delegates to attend the Republican Union Convention at Worcester, on the 20th instant. Harmony and enthusiasm prevailed, and the expression of the sentiment of the meeting against any more compromises with Slavery was very decided. Other towns throughout the State are responding to calls for conventions.

How the Voting was done in Kansas.

Every one has a general idea of the manner in which the Missouri invaders took possession of the Kansas polls at the late election;—but few, we presume, are posted up as to the details of the operation. We have heard from a gentleman who took an active part in the election at Lawrence, an account of the matter interesting enough to be repeated.

The day before the election, some *nine hundred* men came into town from Missouri, with teams, wagons, tents, &c., and encamped. The polls were to be open in the morning, and three judges were to preside and decide on the eligibility of voters. One of these was Judge Abbott, from Massachusetts; another was Hugh Cameron, *from* Washington; and the post of the third was vacant.

The first thing to be done was to fill the vacancy. Nobody could be found on whom the two agreed; but one Cummings, recommended by the Pro-Slavery men, was finally accepted—Cameron securing Abbott's consent by the most solemn assurances that *he* would stand by him in refusing to allow the Missouri men to vote.

When the polls were opened, the first man who presented himself was a Missourian. Judge Abbott asked him if he lived in the Territory:—he said he did. He asked him if he intended to make that his permanent home:—he replied he didn't know whether he should or not.

He asked him if he was going back to Missouri: —he said he should—the next day.

Judge Abbott refused to allow him to vote; and Cameron said he thought he couldn't vote, but he would like to ask him a question. "Can you swear," said he, "that you are a *bona fide* resident?" "Yes, Sir," was the answer, "I can." "Then," said Judge Cameron, "I think he must vote;" and Judge Cummings agreed with him. So he voted.

The next man that came up was one Young, who said he was the captain of the company, and if *he* could vote, he guessed they all could. So he went through the same farce,—declaring, in reply to some of Judge Abbott's questions, that if anybody doubted his word he would kill him,—and swearing that he was a "*bona fide* resident of the Territory." Judges Cameron and Cummings allowed him to vote;—Judge Abbott resigned his seat;—a Pro-Slavery man was put in his place,—and then the whole Missouri regiment voted, one after the other.

The next day they struck their tents,—got up their teams, and went back to Missouri. The same thing was done all along the border. And the men elected by that process are making what are called *laws* for the government of the people of the Territory!

AMUSEMENTS.

Prospects for the Week—General Theatrical Review.

The triumph of Mlle. Rachel may now be said to be complete. The scions of the Weekly and Sunday press have delivered their verdicts, and the Rachel office in Wall-street is secure. One paper has yet to be heard from, (the *Dispatch*.) A critic will be sent this week to the Metropolitan Theatre in the interest of that paper, who will settle what remains to be settled, and perhaps put a new complexion on things in general. The dignified case of the *Dispatch* is impressive.

We will take a hasty glance at the opinions of our cotemporaries. The *Albion* comes out with a new critic, engaged expressly for the occasion, who describes himself as a "citizen of the parquette"—having his "papers" from Wall-street, we presume—and signs himself "Hamilton." He gather from this gentlemen's "stunning" article that if we feel Mlle. Rachel's power, "if we hang upon her lips, and bow before the tempest of her passionate declamation, the emotions which we experience are truly æsthetic emotions, and her triumph a pure triumph of dramatic art." Her reception so far may therefore be considered "a most brilliant and satisfactory omen for her career in America." The *Sunday Times* goes to the point at once, and declares that "each representation has served to confirm the belief that she is the greatest actress that has ever lived." The *Sunday Mercury* says of the Monday's performance, "had we never seen Rachel before, had she even come to us then unknown and unheralded, we should have acknowledged her power. According to the conventional acceptance of the term, it was no *actress* we looked upon—it was a woman feeling greatly and on the eve of saying what she felt." The *Sunday Courier* asserts that Mlle. Rachel "has established herself on a permanent pedestal in the estimation of New-York."

Against the above commendatory notices we find in the *Atlas* one conceived in a different spirit. Rachel is not, according to this authority, "superior to any of the ladies who 'star it' every year at our principal theatres!"

So you see, even the Sunday Press don't always agree. The object of this varied criticism appears to-night in Lemoine's adaptation of Schiller's "Marie Stuart," and during the week will repeat some of her most famous characters, including *Camille* and *Phèdre*.

Mr. Wallack has definitely announced that his theatre will open for the season on Wednesday next, the 19th September. Among the additions to the Company we notice the names of Mrs. [illegible], Miss [illegible], Miss Kate Saxon, Mrs. Walcot, Mrs. Stephens, Mr. Henry Placide, Mr. C. Walcot, Mr. George Holland, Mr. Harry Hall, Mr. Norton, Mr. Levere, Mr. [illegible] and Mr. Lysander Thompson. Signor La Manna will return to his old post in the Orchestra. Some changes have taken place in the policy of the management. Instead of making old effete English Comedies the leading characteristic of the house, Mr. Wallack has determined to bring out a quick succession of novelties. The season opens with a new Comedy from the pen of that indefatigable dramatist Mr. John Brougham. Other novelties will follow, including some burlesques such as Mitchell used to play at the old Olympic. Every one wishes well to Mr. Wallack and his handsome little theatre. There can be little doubt of a prosperous campaign.

Mr. Burton was to have produced a new comedy to-night, but, with his accustomed courtesy, he has deferred doing so until next Wednesday, in order, it is presumed, that he may offer a *delicate mark of respect to* Mr. Wallack, who opens on that night. It is, of course, nothing to us how Mr. Burton manages his business, but it does seem as if keeping a promise with the public was altogether a secondary object to running an opposition to Mr. Wallack. Instead of the new comedy, we are to have Massinger's old one to-night, "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," followed by Buckstone's extravaganza, called "Adventures in Russia."

At the Broadway theatre, the Ravels will terminate their highly successful engagement on Saturday next. Monday following, the regular season will commence. Mr. Marshall intends relying on his Stock Company more than heretofore, and he is, we think, wise in doing so. There are, of course, some "Stars" that continue to attract remunerative audiences, but as a rule, their rays are too feeble to benefit the treasury to a sufficient extent. A good Stock Company would be a greater attraction. No theatre in America has better facilities for bringing out novelties in a superior manner than the Broadway. The Company appears to be a strong one, and is nearly altogether new; we give a list:

Messrs. W. R. Blake, Fisher, Lanergan, Chapman, Fenno, Etynge, Grosvenor, Whiting, Canoll, Seymour, Sanford, Cutter, Hodges, N. B. Clarke, Henry, Allen, Walters, Vincent, Harcourt and Wright; Miss Emma Hardinge, from the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, London; Miss Josephine Manners, from the Theatre Royal, Liverpool; Madame Ponisi, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Nagle, Mrs. Warren, Misses Oroborne, Richardson, Duckworth, Herbert, Williams, &c.

In the way of music, we learn that the opera of "Rip Van Winkle" will be produced on Monday next at Niblo's Garden. During the present week, the Pyne and Harrison Troupe will give several performances of old and favorite operas. On Tuesday, (to-morrow,) Miss Louisa Pyne takes her benefit. It is, we are sure, an occasion that will draw forth a kindly remembrance from the many admirers of this admirable vocalist. Mlle. Theresa Parodi holds her own in spite of Rachel and every one else. She has already given three concerts with signal success, and announces her fourth for to-morrow night. We have before remarked, that the programmes of these excellent entertainments are arranged with great skill, and are precisely the kind suited for a mixed Summer audience. Go where they will, Parodi, Strakosch and his clever wife (who, we are happy to say, has recovered from her recent indisposition) deserve, and must win, the esteem of the musical public. Every one remembers the beautiful contralto of the Academy of Music Signorina Vestvali. This fascinating contralto announces a grand farewell concert for Wednesday evening, at Niblo's Saloon. She is going to take the city of Mexico by storm this Winter, preferring the sunny atmosphere of that capital to the more frigid climate of our own. We shall take another opportunity of directing attention to the programme. Concerning the Academy of Music, we learn nothing of a positive nature, except that a superb orchestra has been engaged, and that Max Maretzek will again be conductor. The first of October is mentioned as the opening night, and Meyerbeer's *Robert le Diable* is said to be the first attraction in preparation. We should not be surprised, however, if the season commenced a little earlier than originally intended. A portion of the company, (including La Grange, Brignoli, Amodio and others,) has been concerting, and with such unsuccess, that a metropolitan gathering of the forces, for immediate operations, may be looked for at any moment.

In the way of miscellaneous entertainments, we refer our readers to the advertisements of Barnum's Museum, Smith's Tour of Europe, Dusseldorf Gallery, Christy & Wood's Minstrels, Buckley's do., the Mammoth Tree of California,—a great natural curiosity. And, for the benefit of our Brooklyn readers, we direct attention to the Concerts of Mlle. Parodi, the Brothers Mollenhauer, and the original Christy's Minstrels. Nine years' hard work at the old stand in Broadway entitle the latter to crowded audiences to-night and to-morrow night at the Athenæum.

New Hall in Cincinnati.—A new and beautiful music and lecture hall has just been erected in Cincinnati, and was dedicated on Tuesday evening last, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association. The Lecture Committee of that Institution had made arrangements for dramatic and miscellaneous readings by Mr. James E. Murdoch on the first evening, and for lectures by Oliver Wendell Holmes, on the three evenings following. We learn from the Cincinnati *Gazette* that two thousand persons were present on the opening night. Mr. Murdoch, after reading several selections said: "There are times when my nervous irritability overcomes my memory. Accustomed as I have been to facing audiences in fictitious characters, yet this scene comes too near home to me; and although I would not venture to say I am frightened, yet I feel exceedingly nervous." He then proceeded to another reading—"Hotspur's Account of the Fop." His rendering of "And but for these vile guns he would have been himself a soldier," was inimitable. A moment after he stopped again, and said, "Ladies and gentlemen, I am compelled to suspend this reading by a nervous irritability which affects my memory." Two physicians were called, and Mr. Murdoch did not feel that he could go on. The audience were requested to wait, and a Committee called upon Dr. Holmes, who had just arrived in the city, and requested him to deliver an extra lecture, which he consented to do, and proceeded to read his lecture on Byron and Moore. The subjects announced for his other lectures are—"Lectures and Lecturing," "Physical Life in New-England," and "The Poetry of Keats."

City Museum.—The Museum opened for the Fall and Winter season last evening. During the recess the building has undergone considerable change and enlargement, and is now capable of seating several hundred more persons. Mr. T. B. Johnston assumes the managerial sceptre, which he will no doubt wield ably. Mr. J. is not unknown to the play-goers of Philadelphia. He has been regarded as one of the best comedians in the country. Mr. Worrell and Mr. Hemple remain. The company, however, is made up of ladies and gentlemen new to the Philadelphia public.
[Philadelphia paper of Sunday.

The Boston Theatre.—This establishment opens for the season to-night. The interior has been considerably improved since the theatre was closed. The walls have been newly painted and *repapered*, the lobbies have new carpets, two additional aisles have been made to the parquette, two new avenues have been added to the entrances to the balcony and first tier of boxes, and a great addition made to the arrangements for lighting the house. "Much Ado About Nothing" will be performed on the occasion. Mr. Belton, the new comedian, will appear as *Benedick*, to the *Beatrice* of Mrs. Barrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have been playing at the Albany theatre during the past week. Mr. Williams has purchased a farce of Mr. Grattan for $300, entitled "Darby O'Donnell." It was one of the pieces written for the prize, but has no part for Mrs. Williams.

An unpublished opera of C. M. Von Weber, called "Silvana," was recently performed for the first time, at Dresden. It was composed in 1808, and remodelled by the author in 1810–12.

Miss Eloise Bridges is in the West.

CALIFORNIA RESUME.

Metropolitan.—The California stage received a brilliant acquisition in the persons of Miss Josephine and Miss Adelaide Gougenheim, who made their first appearance on the 9th instant, at the Metropolitan. The house was far better filled than the most sanguine friends of the *débutantes* could have anticipated. At the conclusion of each piece the youthful artistes were brought before the curtain by as hearty, and, we doubt not, as sincere applause, as has filled the walls of the Metropolitan for many a day.

The comedy of "Masks and Faces," in which they were supported by Mr. Wheatleigh and a portion of the company, introduced them to the people of San Francisco, and the comedietta of "Ladies Beware" closed their first appearance. On the 10th, "The Love Chase," with Josephine as *Constance*, and Adelaide as *Lydia*, was played, in connection with the farce of "The Good for Nothing," with Josephine as *Nan*. Miss Josephine's *Constance* surprised and gratified all, and in every point was by far the best representation of the character we have had on our boards. [The writer probably means *boards*.] On the 11th, "The Jealous Wife" and "Perfection" were performed with great success, with Josephine as *Mrs. Oakley*, and Adelaide as *Harriet Russet*, in the former play, and Adelaide as *Kate O'Brien*, and Josephine as *Susan*, in the latter. The comedy was repeated on the 13th, in connection with the farce of the "Windmill"; and on the 14th, "Masks and Faces" was reproduced. On the 15th they appeared in the extravaganza of "Gamea, the Slave of Love," in connection with two farces. On the 17th, Miss Adelaide took her benefit, producing the new play of "The Court and the Stage," appearing herself as *Frances Stewart*, and Josephine as *Nell Gwynne*, and acquitted themselves with marked success. The house was full and fashionable, and testified, by constant applause, their appreciation of the talent of these deserving young ladies. The same pieces were repeated last evening with like success.

Owing to the great political excitement [illegible] the last two evenings [illegible] houses have been very good. [illegible] of the most [illegible] players. [illegible] California who love the legitimate drama.

Items.—Mrs. Sinclair and troupe are still on a tour through the interior towns, where they have performed, thus far, with considerable success. Mr. and Mrs. Stark are playing at the [illegible] Theatre, which they have leased and are doing an excellent business. Sig. [illegible], Mlle. [illegible] and Signor Bernardelli sailed on Tuesday last on the ship *Africana*, for Callao. Madame Anna Bishop is preparing for her Australian tour and will depart in a fortnight. The Backus Minstrels sailed for Australia on Saturday, the 18th inst.

The American Theatre.—The Rousset Sisters opened this establishment last week and have since performed with considerable success to [illegible] houses. They closed on Friday night last, and are to leave on the steamer Golden Gate, to-day, on their way to Callao.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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OR
ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA,
THE INNOCENCE OF WHICH IS
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BY THE
CERTIFICATE OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS,
GIVEN BY
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
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PROVED
BY THE TESTIMONY FREQUENTLY PUBLISHED.
NO SWELLED HEADS
OR
SWELLED LEGS,
OR
TERRIBLE NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS,
OR
MERCURIAL DISEASES,
OR
POISONED CONSTITUTIONS,
CAN RESULT FROM ITS USE.
ITS HARMLESS CHARACTER
ADMITS ITS FREE USE AS A
PREVENTIVE OR CURE
FOR
FEVER AND AGUE,
AND
ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY MALARIA,
FOR WHICH
ATMOSPHERIC POISON
IT IS A
PERFECT ANTIDOTE,
PRONOUNCED SO BY
SCIENCE,
PROVED SO BY
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This wonderful cure, equally powerful and innocent, seems destined by nature not only to relieve all the human family who will use it from malarious diseases but to do an equally good work by entirely superseding all the treatment, whether scientific or empirical, by poisonous and destructive drugs.

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FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

DRY GOODS FOR THE FALL.—WE HAVE JUST received a large and very extensive stock of rich Fall Goods, which were purchased in Europe before the present advance in prices, and will sell our entire stock at 25 per cent. less than the goods can be purchased for in this City. Among our new goods will be found rich Chiné plaid, striped and plain Silks, from 4s. to $4 per yard, delaines, merinos, plain cashmeres, prints, ginghams, embroideries, linens, sheetings, shirtings, shawls, lace curtains, ribbons, &c., and mourning goods of every description.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of medication, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

FREE TO SAN FRANCISCO.—PERSONS WHO wish to go free from attacks of cholera, dysentery, colic and sea-sickness, should not fail to get a bottle of Dr. TOBIAS' warranted VENETIAN LINIMENT; any kind of water can be drunk without any ill effects by taking one teaspoonful of this celebrated Liniment; it is worth its weight in gold, no one should sail without it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 60 Cortlandt-st.; sold by the druggists throughout the United States.

SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUSAND STITCHES A MINUTE!!—The great improvement in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, whereby they run at fast speed and accomplish twice the quantity of work, can be seen and understood by all. We can furnish [illegible] that those who have any of the machines of other manufacturers, can make money by throwing them aside and buying SINGER'S. Many have made the change already.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY—FIFTH-av., corner of 39th-st., Murray Hill, New-York, now open for the reception pupils, daily, (Sundays excepted.)
Hours for ladies, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
Hours for gentlemen, from 6 to 8 A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M.
The Evening Parties commence on the 15th inst. Horses for the road or parade, to let. Parties keeping horses at this establishment have the privilege of exercising them in the school.

SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS WITH cornices, window shades, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have just received per steamer a splendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns, very beautiful and rich; also, the largest stock of window shades and other window ornaments in New-York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods. No. 293 Broadway.

'Tis but a moment's work—behold!
The wonders science can unfold;
A head, in just five minutes' flight,
Changed to deep black from snowy white.
SUCH IS THE EFFECT OF CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE, made, sold and applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Molldavia Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

THE BLACKEST OF BLACK HATS—ELEGANT and original in style, dazzling in appearance, faultless in material and economical in price are now offering for public approval at KNOX'S establishment, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton st., and No. 533 Broadway. Prepare to discard your white hats, for fashion has declared them "out of season." Price of KNOX'S best hats only $4.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853–'54. SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY (Monday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SILKS—SILKS FROM AUCTION.—SEVERAL large lots of new and elegant styles of dress silks will be offered on MONDAY, at great bargains. Also a large lot of superior black Silks, warranted to wear well, equally cheap.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—JUST RECEIVED, AND for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Reticules, Necklaces, Toilet Cases, Jet Bracelets, French ing and German Baskets, Fans, Perfumery and Soaps. Also every variety of Toys, Dolls and games of amusement, at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

AUCTION BARGAINS!—WHITE, GOLD BAND and fancy Tea Sets, just bought, are decidedly cheap at the price offered; new fancy articles, Terra Cotta Vases, Parian Figures, glassware. DAVIS COLLAMORE,
No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

KID GLOVES at CENTS PER PAIR.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open on MONDAY, the 18th, one case Ladies' French Kid Gloves, slightly spotted, at 4s. per pair. Also [illegible]

COLT & [illegible], NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, [illegible]

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—[illegible]
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., [illegible]
No. 159 Chambers-st., New-York.

PERSONAL

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DRY GOODS.

AMUSEMENTS.

MILLINERY.

PUBLIC MEETING

MAGNETIC POWDERS

LOST AND FOUND

[illegible]

[illegible] market report [illegible] ... Flour [illegible] ... Southern Flour is still more inquired for and is doing better. ... Corn Meal ...

GRAIN—Wheat is still somewhat unsettled. The day's transactions include [illegible] bushels, chiefly Southern, at $1 [illegible] for White, and $1 70@$1 [illegible] for Red, but embracing a little California White, here and to arrive, within the range; and a small parcel of Common Genesee White at $1 [illegible] ₩ bushel. Rye was purchased to the extent of [illegible] bushels at from $1 [illegible] ₩ bushel, according to quality. Oats attract more attention at former rates. Corn is brisker and dearer, with sales since our last, of [illegible] bushels Western Mixed at [illegible] ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales of [illegible] bales River were effected at previous quotations.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL informs us that a fair business has been transacted this week, and the market closes firmer on some of the importers, in view of the high cost at their receipts, have preferred ceasing to sell at present prices. The Orinocos which have gone in [illegible] ... The recent arrival of Rio ... The stock has considerably diminished. Receipts have been 28,748 Hides ... 13,161 Dry and Salted Buenos Ayres ... 2,377 Dry and 1,751 Salted ... [illegible]

Statement of the Imports (Foreign and Coastwise) into New-York and Neighboring Ports during the first Eight Months of 1855:—1855.

	New-York.	Bos.	Phila.	Baltim.	Salem.
January	108,248	13,290	19,166	9,944	2,070
February	79,...	9,...	8,378	10,050	50
March	105,470	9,066	20,707	29,958	684
April	[illegible]	22,707	21,900	42,576	42,613
May	187,532	8,732	11,069	29,340	60,975
June	148,855	17,146	24,391	12,681	13,900
July	[illegible]	13,174	611	17,720	20,760
August	[illegible]	22,766	39,964	15,030	1,076

HOPS—[illegible]

IRON—[illegible] steady, as before quoted.

LATHS—[illegible] moderate supply and demand at $1 [illegible] thousand, cash and short credit.

LEAD—Is inactive, yet stiffly held.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL says that the market is firm at present prices, with a good demand; although, in consequence of the partial suspension in the demand for the raw material, manufacturers operate with great caution, making their purchases to the supply of their immediate wants. The quantity held at present by the manufacturers is very light, with a good demand for Boots and Shoes, and as dealers feel but little disposed to force sales at the present high cost of Hides, it may be expected that the quotations for Leather of all descriptions will be fully sustained. Oak tanned is in good request, with a light stock, and prices are fully sustained. Receipts have been 54,300 sides of Hemlock and 5,900 do. Oak, with sales of 50,100 sides Hemlock and 7,300 Oak—leaving a stock of 70,300 sides of the former, and 7,... of the latter. I quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 28c.@30c.; do. good middle, 28c.@30c.; do. good heavy, 28c.@30c.; do. Spanish, good all weights, [illegible] ... [illegible]

LIME—Rockland is quoted at 95c. for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₩ bbl., with a fair inquiry and light stock.

MOLASSES—The demand is good at buoyant rates, but the supply amounts to market checks business.

NAVAL STORES—Are essentially the same.

OILS—There is a little more inquiry for the leading kinds, but at unvaried prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better—the day's transactions embracing 1,600 bbls. at $22 31@$22 37½ for New Mess, and $20 50 for New Prime; with some New Mess, to arrive, at $22 50@$22 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are still active and needed. Lard has not varied. The day's sales include 400 bbls. and tierces fair to prime at [illegible] ₩ lb. Beef appears about the same; 200 bbls were disposed of during the day at $11@$11 25 for Prime; $12@$16 for Country Mess; $16@$16 50 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra, do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in slack demand within a range of from $22@$26 ₩ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and limited, at from $15@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is in request at 14c.@19c. for Ohio; 18c.@23c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@23c. for good to choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at from 9c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Continues very quiet and languid, with increasing supplies in market.

SKINS—Mr. HULL remarks: "I have no new features to notice. Sales are 30 bales Curacoa Goat, at 40c., 6 months. The stock in first hands is light. In Deer there has been nothing doing. I quote: Deer—San Juan, 46c.@50c. ₩ lb.; Angostura, 44c.@47c. ₩ lb.; [illegible] ... Goat—Tampico, 30c. [illegible] ... Curacoa, 48c.@51c. ₩ lb.; West India, 18c.@20c. ₩ package; Buenos Ayres, 33c.@40c. ₩ package, 6 months."

SOAP—Some 200 boxes Castile were purchased at former figures.

SUGARS—Still favor buyers,—the day's sales reaching [illegible] hhds. Cuba, &c., at 7c.@7½c., and 840 boxes brown and yellow Havana, at 7½c.@8½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—There were 6,000 lbs. prime sold at unchanged prices.

TEAS—We annex a report of this forenoon's sales: By L. M. Hoffman & Co. Per ships *Celestial* and *Gazelle*. Terms—Approved notes at 6 months. [illegible]

[illegible]

—in any Bi[illegible]—[illegible] half chests, 30c.

WHISKY—There have been 200 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of, at [illegible] ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather quiet, the rise in Breadstuffs and Provisions [illegible] ... [illegible] Liverpool, Corn, at 9d.; ship Mary, 1,100 tons, to load for San Francisco, [illegible]; ship Gertrude, (chartered) 700 tons, to load for Melbourne, on private terms, and is engaged [illegible] ... for Lumber, and 30c. Molasses ... Cork and a market, 20,000 bushels Grain, 9d. in bulk; a brig from Boston to Jacksonville, thence to Cadiz, Lumber, $16; one 350 tons, to Aspinwall, $4,000; one 300 tons, to Manzanillo and back, $1,750; a schooner, 190 tons, to San Juan, Cuba, and back, $1,300, taking cargo out; a brig from Rum Key to New-York, Salt, 15c.; one to Key West and Tortugas, Cement, 40c. ₩ bbl. and 5c. Merchandise; a bark from Akyab to Falmouth, Eng., for orders, a brig from Richmond to Rio, with privilege of Buenos Ayres, and back, a brig to Gonaives, Cape Haytien and back, and one from Savannah to St. Jago, Manzanillo and back, on private terms.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—Saturday—First Board—$2,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 66; $3,000 Allegheny City 6s, '75, 72; $3,000 Harrisburg R. R. [illegible] 82; $1,000 Schuylkill Nav. 6s, '82 77½; 200 Schuyl. Nav. Pref. [illegible]; 50 Camden and Amboy R. R. 120; 9 Lehigh Nav 62½; 200 Reading Railroad, 48; 1,000 do. [illegible]; 10 Pennsylvania R. R. 45; 1 North Pennsylvania [illegible]; 50 Philadelphia and Sunbury R. R. 8; [illegible] ... Lehigh Zinc, 1; 25 Minehill R. R. 67; 10 Bank of North America, 150; 10 City Bank, 54.

After Board—100 Long Island R. R. 18½; 10 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 125.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 117@117½; Philadelphia 6s, 90@90½; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, 48@48½; Reading Railroad bonds, '70, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 90@90½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44@44½; Morris Canal, 15@15½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 77@78; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, 18@18½; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, 12@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 2@2½; Union Canal, 10@10½; New Creek, [illegible].

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 318 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 155 Macdougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its thirteenth academic year on MONDAY, the 10th of September. The Junior, Middle, and Senior Departments occupy three stories of the building erected by the Principals for those of this Institution. The rooms for recitation are large, pleasant and numerous. Pupils are received from 7 years of age and upward, to the number of 200; and the instruction provided is in the proportion of twenty pupils to the teacher. They are allowed daily exercise in the open air of the Park, and instructed by able Professors in all the branches required for business or College, including a knowledge of natural science, French, German and Spanish; commercial arithmetic and bookkeeping; civil engineering and surveying; together with the arts of drawing and painting. The Juvenile Classes are under the special tuition and care of one of the Principals. New pupils receive private and individual instruction when necessary to fit them for entering to advantage the classes of which they are to be members.

Personal interviews with the Principals, and catalogues containing the names of pupils, plans of instruction, regulations, terms, &c., may be had at the rooms of the Institute. Catalogues may also be obtained at APPLETON'S Bookstore, Broadway; also at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 178 Fulton-st., New-York.

For the information of parents seeking a suitable place in this City for the instruction of their sons, and who are not acquainted with this Institution, the names of some of its present patrons are appended as appropriate references:

Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D.,	A. N. Gunn, M. D.,	
Rev. Charles G. Darling,	Joseph Warner, M. D.,	
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer,	A. S. Ball, M. D.,	
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Wm. Power, M. D.,	
Hon. Prosper M. Wetmore,	J. C. Forrester, M. D.,	
F. Vanderpool, M. D.,	Philo Mulenaugh, Esq.,	
Louis E. Hargous,	M. H. Duckworth,	E. M. Carrington,
Aden Smith,	Wm. C. Dougherty,	Benj. D. K. Craig,
Josiah W. Baker,	H. B. Dodworth,	James Davenport,
David Magie,	Allan Hay,	Joseph Evans,
Tread'll Ketcham,	Wm. D. Salsbury,	B. F. French,
John N. Genin,	Rufus Sanger,	Luther N. Fuller,
John J. Townsend,	H. A. Richardson,	F. P. Furnald,
Fred. L. Talcott,	Martin H. Rose,	Meyer Gans,
John H. Abeel,	Wm. E. McKimm,	Jacob Goldsmith,
Aug. B. Theriot,	Justus E. Earle,	Ira C. Goodell,
Robert McJimsey,	Geo. W. Brainard,	John L. Gratacap,
Courtland Palmer,	Richard Burlew,	John Gray,
W. H. Livingston,	Joseph E. Bulkley,	Christopher Gwyer,
Denis Julien,	Alfred Brooks,	Dr. Geo. E. Haven,
Geo. S. Hurley,	Victor Bishop,	Jas. M. Benedict,
Charles Lowther, &c., &c.		

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
New-York, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st.
Brooklyn, No. 137 Montague-place, near Court-st.

MR. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes and lessons will commence for the season at the New-York Academy on SATURDAY, Oct. 6; at the Brooklyn Academy on MONDAY, Oct. 8. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that agreeable to their repeated solicitations to establish a dancing academy in Brooklyn, on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn. The Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. Railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving but twenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School, after Sept. 1, or to address a letter to the Rector at any time. There are now several vacancies.

N. B. Pupils are invited to begin their studies on the first Monday of September. All volunteers will be informally instructed, gratuitously, till the annual opening of the School. The Report for the last year, catalogue, and course of study, may be had at the office of the Treasurer of the American Bible Society.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—(MAPLEWOOD,) PITTSFIELD, Mass.—J. HOLMES AGNEW, D. D., Principal.—The Fall Term will begin Sept. 27. Early application desirable. Location unusually healthful, uniformly improving Southern and Western girls; grounds extensive and beautiful. Provisions for education unsurpassed. Buildings heated by furnaces, and supplied with warm and cold water; each room with gaslight, turned off in the main pipe every night at bed time, thus avoiding risk from escape or explosion. A complete gymnasium for in-door, and vehicles for outdoor exercise, besides walking. All the Teachers exclusively devoted to their callings in the Institute, each having his own department, and not allowed to have any engagements in town, nor elsewhere. For further particulars see Catalogue, to be had on application.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY—L. DEGARRO BROOKES' Dancing and Waltzing Academy, No. 361 Broome-st., between Broadway and the Bowery, is now open for the season, and is, beyond all question, the most extensive and convenient Dancing Academy in the United States, if not in the world. Days and evenings for tuition, (for classes:) Tuesdays and Fridays, from 3 to 6 P. M., for ladies and misses; and from 7 to 10½ P. M. for gentlemen and lads. Wednesdays and Saturdays for children (exclusively) from 3 to 6 P. M. Private lessons at all times not occupied by classes. P. S.—Respectable parties wishing to engage the above rooms for soirees and balls, will please apply to Mr. BROOKES, No. 361 Broome-st.

FRENCH AND SPANISH.—Mons. C. A. ROY, Professor of the French and Spanish Languages, has the honor to inform his friends and patrons that he has removed to No. 16 Stuyvesant-st., where he can be seen from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 9 P. M.

References—MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Esq., No. 23 Broadway; THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq., No. 63 Broadway; RAWLINS LOWNDES, Esq., No. 34 11th-st.; JOSEPH DELAFIELD, Esq., No. 104 Franklin-st.; JOHN R. WILLIAMS, Esq., New-York Hotel; DANIEL PARISH, Esq., corner of 16th-st. and 5th-av.; JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq., No. 112 Nassau-st.

MRS. MILLETT'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 171 East 11th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, New-York, under the patronage of the Prov. Bishop and several distinguished clergymen. The Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. MILLETT requests that an early application will be made for admission, as her number of pupils is limited to eight boarders and twenty day scholars. A Prospectus, stating the terms and advantages of the School, can be had on application.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—Prof. F. J. EBEN is now prepared to receive a few more pupils on the (Boehm, German and Diatonic,) Flute. Those unacquainted with his ability as an instructor, he would refer to some of his present pupils on the Boehm Flute.
WM. HEGEMAN, Esq., No. 165 Broadway.
J. N. TUFT, Esq., No. 32 Dey-st.
J. R. SHECOCK, Esq., No. 371 4th-st.
H. SILVERMAN, Esq., No. 23 North William-st.
For terms apply at No. 14 King-st., or at J. C. JOLLIE'S, No. 619 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 101 West 35th-st., near Broadway, New-York, will reopen TUESDAY, September 11, 1855. Rector, Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF. English studies of the senior and junior classes, under the exclusive charge of the Rector. Number in a class limited to ten. Circulars at Lockwood's and Stanford's, No. 637 Broadway. References: Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, G. P. CAMMANN, M. D., L. M. HOFFMAN, CHARLES ROOME, N. P. BAILEY, SAMUEL DAVIS.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The three departments, the Junior, Upper English and Classical, offer the means of a thorough preparation for College, or the counting-room, from the age of seven years. The first quarter begins September 10. Circulars can be obtained from the janitor of the University and at the bookstores of LOCKWOOD & SON, FRANCIS, CROWEN & RAYNOR.
GEORGE S. PARMER, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No. 110 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 10. French and music are the principal objects of study. Private classes for German, French, Painting, Piano and Singing. *Soirée Musicale Classique* every month. Principal, Madame VANDERWEYDE, Graduate Teacher from France.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 21 [illegible]-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her school circulars may be obtained at the office of the [illegible] Insurance Co., No. 63 Wall-st., of Messrs. KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. [illegible] William-st., of E. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 32 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 5.

HUMBOLDT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Drs. RICHARDS & SENDAN will open a Classical and Mercantile Seminary, for Boarding and Day Pupils, to be conducted on the German Plan, at No. 23 4th-av., on MONDAY, the 10th of Sept. Circulars obtained at the Institute, and STRENGER & TOWNSEND'S, No. 222 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, HENRY WILLIS HART, A. M., Rector. JOHN Y. LOWE, A. M., Instructor, D. SAWYER, Associate Rector.—Gymnasium, Cabinet, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. The Fall Term commences Sept. 3. The public are invited to [illegible].

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. [illegible] Lewis, D. D.	Prof. C. D. Eaton,
Rev. R. C. Cutler, D. D.	Prof. A. Crittenden,
Rev. W. [illegible] D. D.	Hon. Conklin Brush,
Rev. E. S. Foster, D. D.	Ira Smith, Esq.
Rev. Daniel March,	Dan Marvin, Esq.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.—No. 39 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The classes were resumed in this Institution on Monday, the 3d of September. Students will be received on their applying. Terms, for Pupils over 5 years of age, $15 00 per quarter; those under that age, $7 50.
MICHAEL DRISCOLL, S. J.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 318 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 155 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 74 [illegible]-av., will reopen on MONDAY, September 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRSEN, Professor of the German language, continues to give instruction at his house, No. 770 Greenwich-st., or in schools and pupils' residences, commencing again for the season on MONDAY next, Sept. 10. Application to be made at the house or at the bookstores, Nos. 769 and 290 Broadway.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 22 West 15th-st., below 5th-av. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on FRIDAY, September 14. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at the above address, where circulars with full particulars may be obtained.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 3. Circulars with Ellery & Gibbons, No. 18 Wall st.; Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; John MacMullen, Esq., Society Library; or at the residence of the Principal, No. 213 10th-st., near Tompkins-square.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 18th-st., corner 6th-av., now in its 20th year of successful operation, opens on MONDAY, Sept. 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life.
WILLIAM FORREST, G. P. QUACKENBOS, } Principals.

$10—BOOKKEEPING—TIME UNLIMITED—WRITING $3 TWELVE LESSONS. Commercial Arithmetic at reduced terms. PAINE'S Academies, No. 293 Grand-st., corner Bowery, and No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Pupils select their own hours of attendance. Col. PAINE, the well-known teacher of Writing, is one of the best teachers in the State.—*Newport Mercury.*

$10.—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, corner Houston-st., receives cheap class and private pupils day and evening, and guarantees to make elegant business writers and practical double entry bookkeepers, on the most favorable terms. N. B.—Students entering this day secure private lessons without extra charge.

A LADY LONG ENGAGED IN TUITION—wishes to fill up some vacancies in a daily three hours' class, in a central part of the City. It is desirable that the pupils be from twelve to fourteen years of age. Apply personally or by letter, at No. 43 12th-st., between 6th and 5th avs.

COLLEGE GREEN FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.—A first-class boarding school for boys. Number limited to twelve. Circulars may be had of E. M. JEROME, Esq., No. 175 Broadway, of Alderman N. C. ELY, corner of Broadway and 9th av., or N. L. GALLUP, Principal, No. 5 College-place, Hartford, Conn.

THE ENSUING ACADEMIC YEAR of the Misses BUCKNALL'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept 13, 1855. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of the principals, or at Messrs. Willis & Conkling's, No. 3 Murray-st.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.
Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept. 3.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Is a first class Seminary, where parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing, by resident teachers. Terms for junior pupils, $150 a year. Circulars obtained from Mr. BROWN, No. 645 Broadway.

PROFESSOR DRIBLER—Has made arrangements to receive at his residence, No. 132 West 22d-st., a few pupils in preparation for the Freshman Class of Columbia College. The Mathematical and English studies will be under the charge of W. H. WILSON, Esq. The first term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 11.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen, Boarding and Day School, No. 46 East 24th st., directed by Mr. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris, (formerly of Peugnet's school,) will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, to be had.

THE NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Circulars, &c., at Roe Lockwood's, Stanford & Swords, or at the Schools, No. 48 7th-av., corner 14th-st.
WM. B. STOUGHTON, No. 46 7th-av.
Rev. GEO. N. SLEIGHT, No. 233 West 28th-st.

MRS. HOWARD AND MISS FREEMAN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Astoria, L. I., will reopen Sept. 18. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 178 Fulton-st., Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, Broadway, corner of Park-place, or of the principals, at Astoria.

MRS. WHEATON—Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Applications for admission can be made at her residence as above, where also circulars can be obtained.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 300 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Mr. and Madame CRUCY have the honor to inform the parents of their pupils and the public generally, that their institution will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1855.

MR. C. ROBBINS ELLENWOOD, English, French and Classical Teacher, takes only twelve boys, demanding special attention, to fit for business or college. Gives private lessons to ladies and gentlemen, at his rooms or their residences. No. 773 Broadway, near 9th-st., over Godone's Music Store.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 151 West 34th-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at their residence.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 209 Henry-st., next to All Saints' Church. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Pupils are received at all ages, and prepared for College or for business life.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

J. R. ANDREWS' SELECT CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, corner of Clinton and Baltic sts., Brooklyn. The eighth year of this institution commences on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars containing terms, references, &c., apply as above.

MONS. AND MME. BERTEAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the institution.

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 120 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place, will re-open on Monday Sept. 10.

FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—Directed by the late Professors of Mr. PEUGNET, N. A. LESPINASSE and J. HAYDOCK SMITH, removed from Hammond-st. to Macdougal-st., corner Clinton-place, near Washington Park, reopened Sept. 3.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will commence Sept. 17. After Sept. 1, she may be addressed, and circulars had at her residence, No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 17. For circulars or information apply after Sept. 1, at the rooms of the Institute.
JOHN GRANT, B. A. SMITH. } Principals.

A CARD.—The subscriber will receive applications daily this week for instruction in Penmanship, Elocution, Bookkeeping and Arithmetic.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

MADAME COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. An omnibus is attached to the establishment.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

SCHOOL ROOMS TO LET—At Keyport, New Jersey. The first and second stories of a fine building, built one year ago for, and since occupied by, a Select Classical and English School. Apply personally, to David Warner, Keyport.

A BEAUTIFUL ART.—The new system of Drawing and Monochromatic Painting from Nature, taught by its author, S. WOOD, Jr., No. 281 8th-av., is considered a very delightful accomplishment. Words cannot describe its beautiful effect. Specimens may be seen.

MRS. BODSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 209 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 10. For terms, &c., apply at the house.

G. H. HARISG'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, will be reopened at No. 133 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, L. I., Sept. 3. For circulars apply at the School.

MME. HIX—No. 101 St. Mark's-place, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1855.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, No. 3 East [illegible]-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, No. 38 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, September 10.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Formerly of No. 748 Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 327 4th-av., one door above 25th-st.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SCHOOL—No. 13 Chambers-st. Reopens Sept. 3. M. C. TRACY.

INSTRUCTION.

PROFESSOR DUBBS'S SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL—Offering every facility for the education of the first order, will reopen Sept. 3.—No. [illegible]-st. See circular. Application personally or by note.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL—Southwest corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st. CHAS. MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3.

DR. TYNG'S SCHOOL.—Mr. TYNG's School, at No. [illegible] 16th-st., will reopen on the SECOND TUESDAY in September. Terms, as hitherto, $300 per year. Number limited to 30.

MRS. DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and patrons, that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 16 East 21st-st.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 60 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Monday, Sept. 10. Number of boarding pupils limited to ten.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 20 West 23d st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 11.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 46 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 19th-st.

THE CHELSEA FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 285 West 20th-st., conducted by the Misses ROGERS, is now open. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute.

MISSES TAYLOR'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 102 Waverley-place, (two doors west from Washington-square,) reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MRS. GIBSON will re-open her DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies at No. 26 Union-square, 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES DEWSTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 163 Greenwich-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

THE MISSES L. M. AND M. E. GREEN will reopen their school on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—At No. 75 Henry st., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 10. SOLOMON JENNER, Principal.

THE FIFTH ACADEMICAL YEAR—Of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary (Prof. GRAY'S,) will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 80 Montague-place.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—No. 75 Henry-st., New-York, will reopen on the 10th instant. SOLOMON JENNER, Principal.

MISS F. D. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION—For the education of boys will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 345 5th-av.

MISS SALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 34 East 23d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK will reopen their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 10, at No. 41 8th-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new dwelling house in West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., south side, 325 feet east of 9th av., consisting of all the modern improvements. House three stories, with high basement and counter-cellar, and brown stone basement and the best front brick. The size of house 20 by 50 feet deep; lot 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches deep. $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of C. BEDELL, on the premises, or No. 324 West 35th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—That desirable three-story brown stone front house and lot, No. 79 East 16th-st., the residence of the late Dr. Bliss. The lot is 25 feet front by half the block in depth; the house is three rooms deep, and complete in all respects, with the modern improvements. Most of the furniture, which is new, would be sold with the house, if desired. Apply to GEO. P. FITCH, Executor, No. 26 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN CHEAP.—The two-story basement and attic brick cottage house, with extension, situate No. 290 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, (near the City Hall;) is built in the best manner and in excellent order throughout; will be sold on easy terms, and possession given immediately, as the owner is removing from the city. Apply to A. D. DAVENPORT, No. 325 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or on the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two of the elegant 4-story brown stone, high stoop houses, on 15th-st., near 2d-av., fronting on Stuyvesant-square, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and first class finish. Apply at No. 130 20th-st., or on the premises. A person with the keys will be present from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—Southeast corner of 15th-st. and 2d-av., fronting on Stuyvesant-square, brown stone fronts four stories with all the modern improvements. House 23×60, lot 100 feet deep.
E. H. LUDLOW, Nos. 11 Wall and 2 New-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A 3-story brick house at No. 356 East-Broadway, for sale or to let. Furniture for sale if wanted. If let the rent taken in board if required.

FIVE NEW BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE—On the north side of 125th st., Harlem, between the 6th and 7th avs. They are 20 feet front by 42 deep—lots 100. Are built and finished throughout in the best manner, with modern improvements. Court yards 15 feet deep in front, and a vacant lot adjoining each house for pleasure grounds. The whole will be sold at moderate prices, and on very favorable terms. Apply to WM. A. HARDENBROOK, No. 68 William st.

NEAT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Of 8 acres of good level land, 20 miles from New-York; plenty of fruit, house in good order, and been well taken care of, good well of water, and every facility for city eight or ten times a day. Apply to C. A. LEVERIDGE, 23 Wall-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock. Price $1,600.

TWO DESIRABLE NEW THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE—Nos. 70 and 72 Commerce-st., Newark, N. J., pleasantly located and within three minutes walk of the railroad depot. They are three rooms deep, and built in the most substantial manner. Contain twelve rooms each, and are replete with all the modern improvements. Furnished with range, gas, water, (hot and cold,) bath rooms, &c. Price $4,500 each. If desired, a large part can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply, in Newark, to M. R. DENNIS, No. 348 Broad-st.; or to A. L. DENNIS & CO., No. 25 Park-row, N. Y.

IOWA LANDS—Capitalists and others wishing to make investments in Iowa Lands, can do so through the undersigned. There are several millions of acres of valuable lands subject to entry for less than $1 25 per acre, with Land warrants which will pay very largely for the coming five years. We have experienced and competent surveyors constantly employed in selecting lands, and we can make locations upon the choicest tracts, without delay.

Land Warrants loaned at Western rates of interest, viz. 40 per cent.

Orders solicited. All business pertaining to Western Lands attended to promptly.

The highest market price paid for Land Warrants.
ANDREW J. STEVENS & CO.,
Bankers and Land Agents.

FORT DES MOINES, Aug. 18, 1855.
Refer to Bank of Albany, Albany, N. Y.; John Thompson, New-York City; Hutchinson & Jacobs, Philadelphia; City Bank of Racine, Wis.; Cook & Sargeant, Davenport, Ia.; A. D. Hunt & Co., Louisville, Ky.

INDIANA LANDS FOR SALE.—10,000 acres of choice lands (timber, prairie and brush,) located in Jasper County, near the New-Albany and Salem Railroad, for sale in one parcel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN—A valuable farm and country seat, about 180 acres; 80 acres in a high state of cultivation—the remainder woodland; 30 miles from Brooklyn, near Babylon, L. I.; a very healthy location—having a fine view of the bay and ocean. On the farm is a new two-story frame dwelling, 46×32 feet, wing attached, 20×20 feet, all filled in with brick; barns, carriage house, farmer's house and other out-buildings, in good condition. Horses, cattle, carriage, wagons, &c., will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the farm, or address N. R. BREWER, Babylon, L. I.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Be the same more or less, near Long Island Sound, with building sites thereon, three hundred per acre. Lawrence Fowler at Pelham Bridge, will direct to the land. Also, to let, in building corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., the five upper stories—the second floor suitable for a circulating library and reading room; also the basement for a restaurant. Inquire of J. H. TURNIER, No. 14 Wooster-st., any morning during the week, from 8 to 10 A. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—An elegantly located place of 85 acres of excellent land, situated 2½ miles from the depot at Madison, and 1 mile from Morristown, N. J. On the place is a first rate house with 10 rooms, barn, carriage-house, granary, ice-house, bath-house, and every convenience for a genteel family. There is also on the place a fine peach orchard in full bearing, of 500 trees of the best varieties; also, 30 grape vines, with an abundance of apple and other fruit trees, comprising plum, apple, cherry, and other kinds. The above will be sold in whole or in part, and would be a first rate investment for a capitalist, as the Morris and Essex Railroad runs directly through the property, making the location very desirable for residences for gentlemen doing business in the City. Good City property taken in exchange. Application may be made to JOHN M. ENGLAND, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the Township of Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot, at Goshen, consisting of ninety-two and a half acres of first rate land, well watered and fenced, and suitably divided. The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement kitchen, &c. The outbuildings comprise a large barn, hay and carriage house, and wood house, all in thorough repair and good order. Fruit of every description in abundance. Full particulars may be obtained on application to M. Snowden, No. 128 Fulton-st.; Thomas Monahan, No. 165 Front-st.; M. B. Stafford, No. 192 Fulton st., or the subscriber on the premises. Address Goshen Post-office.
WILLIAM H. BEERS.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS—Half mile from the depot, of 75 acres, admirably calculated for a market gardener or for the cultivation of fruit. The buildings are new and in good order. Apply to
P. C. BULKLEY, No. 40 Wall-st., basement.
N. B.—Half the purchase money can remain on the property at 6 per cent.

FARM FOR SALE.—A farm pleasantly situated, for sale at a fair price. House and lot in New-York or Brooklyn, well located, worth from $3,000 to $4,000, would be received in part payment. Address A. E. N., at this office.

LEASE FOR SALE.—Eight and a half years' lease of the three-story brick building No. 37 Thomas-st., an excellent stand for a carpenter or cooper; two shops, 25×50, well lighted and ventilated; the upper part fit for any mechanics that do light work. The lease will be sold at a low figure. Apply on the premises.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 19 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the patentee.
WILLIAM BLAKE.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in River-terrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, to let to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 1st and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET—TO BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS—The large commodious house, No. 10 Christopher-st., corner of Bleecker, has accommodations for fifty boarders, and has all the new improvements, gas, Croton water, bath and wash-rooms, &c., with part of the furniture for sale. For terms apply at No. 10 Murray-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—An English basement house, No. 105 West 25th-st., near 7th-av., near 14th-st., with all modern improvements. Apply to S. W. CHURCH, No. 1,155 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—The brick three story dwelling House No. 132 Charles-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., in a quiet respectable neighborhood. Rent low. Apply to H. A. ROGERS, No. 14 Wall-st., 2d floor.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND OFFICE TO LET—With steam power, corner Howard and Centre sts. Inquire of H. C. PARKHURST, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—A first class three story and basement brick house, handsomely furnished throughout, and pleasantly located in Bloomfield place, about five minutes' walk from ferry. Rent $80 per month. Address or inquire of D. WADSWORTH, No. 150 Pearl-st., corner of Pine.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick house No. 169 Joralemon-st., pleasantly situated near the Railroad and City Hall; has range, gas fixtures, &c.; will be let from the 1st of October until the 1st of May. Apply to O. N. BOSTWICK, No. 94 Murray-st., corner of Church-st.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A neat brick cottage on two full lots of ground near Division av., at the terminus of the Myrtle-av. cars. A new convenient stable in the rear, a grape arbor in the garden. House in perfect order and newly painted. Will be rented extremely low to a good tenant, for the balance of the year or longer. Apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A beautiful cottage house up town, near 8th-av., in a good neighborhood. House two stories and basement, painted walls, stoop in front and rear, fluted pillars in front, a large grapevine in the yard. Rent $360. Possession immediately. Apply to SMITH & WADELL, No. 444 8th-av.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 177 Greenwich-st.—An office suitable for a Dentist or lawyer's office, being in the immediate vicinity of several large hotels. This is a most desirable location for a Dentist, and will be let low to a good tenant. For terms, &c., inquire of ISAAC A. BLAUVELT, Daguerreotypist, on the premises.

WORKSHOPS TO LET OR LEASE.—Two large workshops and one four-story brick dwelling, with three lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 50th-st. Apply to W. C. KREW, No. 97 6th av.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 29 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 97 Water-st.

STORE TO LET.—The five-story brown stone store No. 167 Canal st., upper part and basement, together or separate, nearly 100 feet deep, fronting two streets; also, house No. 112 Hudson-st., near North Moore-st. Rent low. Apply at No. 167 Canal-st.

SECOND-STORY STORE and large basement, on Broadway, to let. S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff st. Apply to
J. G. HULL & SON, No. 188 Cliff-st.

LOTS IN 38TH-ST. TO LET OR LEASE—Three lots with sheds, between 1st av. and East River. Apply to JAMES ROBINSON, No. 14 Beaver-st.

PEW IN TRINITY CHAPEL TO LET—25th-st. Apply at No. 220 Pearl-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of
LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.
Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.
All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR A PIECE.
Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.
F. E. COBB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 22 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO AMBROTYPISTS.—An opportunity is now offered to artists engaging in this new and beautiful process, to make arrangements with a gentleman who has had some six months' thorough practice in the best known methods of this branch of Photography; and previously some nine years' practice in picture making in general. Address PHOTO, New York Post-Office, stating where an interview may be had. The most undoubted reference given and required.

$1,600.—A VERY VALUABLE LEASE FOR SALE.—With a cash business in this City, well established, including the entire store fixtures and furniture now on the premises, necessary for a profitable continuance of the business, which yields $400 to $600 weekly. Owing to other immediate engagements the advertiser is induced to write this notice. Address, for three days, A. B., New-York Post-Office.

FROM $3,000 TO $5,000.—Wanted, an active business partner with the above sum, to engage in a profitable manufacturing business, from which large profits can be realized. For further particulars apply upon W. H. JOHNSON, at the manufactory, No. 177 Christie-st., second floor.

PARTNER OR TEACHER.—A graduate, who has for five years conducted the classical department of a flourishing school in this City, desires a situation as partner or teacher in a first class school. Address A. M., this office.

GOOD CHANCE.—For sale, the furniture of a mechanic's boarding house doing a good business. Any person wishing to purchase for cash, will address X. Y. Z., *Times* Office. The present owner declines from ill health.

LUMBER YARD.—For sale the stock, fixtures and good will of an old established lumber yard, now doing a large and profitable business. The location is first rate. Apply to THOMAS & STREET, No. 34½ Pine-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

PLAYING CARDS.—The subscribers have the exclusive sale of A. Dougherty's manufacture of playing cards, and have constantly on hand all the different grades, including his celebrated linen dealing cards.
A. VAN VALKENBURGH & CO.,
No. 182 Pearl-st., Manufactory 78 Cliff-st.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.
Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications.
Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights.
For sale, at wholesale and retail, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES—
From the Celebrated
ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c.
For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO.,
Nos. 12 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling-green, New-York City.

FURS.

FURS.—J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., Importer and Manufacturer of European and American Furs for Ladies' wear.
Southern and Western customers will please examine his Swan and Ermine Trimmings; also, fancy Victorines and Cuffs, suitable for their trade. His long experience in the business enables him to sell none but articles he can warrant.
His assortment comprises Capes, Mantillas, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs of every description of Fur in use; besides Sleigh Robes, Foot Muffs, Ladies' and Gents' Fur Gloves. No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $250,000.
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000.
Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.
THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.

Jacob Little,	B. F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	Alfred Plunkett,	Joannes Gourd,
John E. Peters,	John Garcia,	J. H. Lahens,
Ramsay Crooks,	Daniel Richards,	J. J. Pardessus,
Henry L. Pierson,	C. W. Burnham,	Edouard Bossange,
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E. K. Collins,	Henry L. Hoguet,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
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KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 7 William-st., New-York.
CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording permanent security to the insured—Now prepared to take risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country.
ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.
D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. [illegible] Broadway, who attends at the office every day at noon, and will visit applicants at their homes and places of business if desired.

LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS—Of every description for Phosgene, Burning Fluid, Camphene and Oils, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
CHAS. STARR, Jr., & CO., No. 117 [illegible].

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Nassau, corner of William-st., New-York, issue TOURISTS' CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following places: [illegible]

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA, ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta,
Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras,
Singapore.

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle .... Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich .... Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches.
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton,
Castlemaine .... Mount Alexander.
Ballarat.
Sandhurst Agency .... Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Proposals will be received, addressed to the subscribers, at the office of C. E. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 166 Broadway, New-York, until the 20th day of September, for the purchase of the whole or part of $300,000 of the six per cent. Coupon Bonds of Davidson County, State of Tennessee. Proposals may be for cash, or [illegible] per cent. cash, and balance in monthly installments of five or ten per cent.

These Bonds are issued to the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company, in conformity to a special act of the Legislature, which act provides for the assessment and collection of a special tax for payment of interest, and to create a sinking fund for their final payment. The tax for the current year is now being collected.

These Bonds offer superior inducements to capitalists. The County, embracing the City of Nashville, is the wealthiest in the State—the taxable property amounting to twenty-one millions dollars, and the system of Railroads now being constructed will, when completed, increase that amount largely.

Any further information may be obtained by applying at the office of C. E. MILLER & CO., No. 166 Broadway; or, by addressing the subscribers, at Nashville, Tenn.
BECKER & [illegible].
General Contractors Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 11 William-st.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., No. 15 William-st.

THIS COMPANY—Having several different issues of Bonds amounting to three and a half millions of dollars, resolved, at the annual meeting of Stockholders, to make an issue of the same amount payable in thirty years, to be exchanged for the Bonds now out, and secured by a Deed for their security and pledge, [illegible] ... [illegible] ... of any of the different classes of Bonds can make the exchange at this office. F. H. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, AND COLUMBUS AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The agreement prepared by the Committee appointed at the meeting held at the Astor House, July 10 [illegible] has already been signed by a majority of all the Bondholders, and in order that it may be completed with as little delay as possible, Bondholders are requested to call forward and sign the same, or authorize some one to sign it for them. The Road has now passed into the hands of Colonel WM. KEY, Bond Receiver. Any further information desired can be had on application by letter or otherwise to E. T. H. GIBSON, Agent for the Companies, 25 Pearl-st.

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No. 25 Wall-st., Mechanics' Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada collected, and prompt returns given. We send proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars exhibiting the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.
E. P. KISSAM,
Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W. R. TAYLOR, Jr.
REFERENCES.
Bank of America, Leather Manufacturers' Bank,
National Bank, Shoe and Leather Bank.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors will be held at the office of the Company, in Erie-place in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October 1855. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th September, at 3 o'clock P. M., till the day after the election. By order of the Board of Directors. NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE, TIFFIN, OHIO.

THE PAPER of the above Institution will be received at 1 (one) per cent. discount by the undersigned.
W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Depositors can call their claims on producing their books and making personal application to CHARLES HOLT, No. 30 Wall-st., second floor.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 23 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission only and business paper and loans negotiated by E. G. CROMMELIN, 19 Wall st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 6, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up.
jy10'56–law2yM. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

ROSE-HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 331 2d-av. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES H. KEELER, Vice President.
E. LOOPBORROW, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Sept. 3, 1855.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of $4 50 per share, payable on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad st., New-York, July 5, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE, FIRE & INLAND NAVIGATION INS. CO., New-York, Sept. 3, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on the 7th inst.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Sept. 4, 1855.—The Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company due 15th instant, will be paid at the office of WARD CAMPBELL & CO., No. 49 William-st., New-York. C. L. RHODES, Secretary.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT, AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is patented, for which we have received gold and silver medals and State diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury B. of the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, following with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both sides and makes perfectly smooth, trims the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, bowels, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hoop. [illegible] ... in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to them everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold the disposal of desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Stave and heading saws on hand.
ELMIRA, N. Y.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company.
H. [illegible], Agent.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in all colors, of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—With government brand and weight upon each bag, for sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

James T. Moulton, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY.

J. T. MOULTON—Will sell on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, 125 Villa Sites. The lots vary in size, [illegible] to half an acre; many of them are [illegible] shaded with forest trees, and command a full view of the ocean and bay, together with some of the prettiest scenery in the world. Good bathing, fishing and sailing. The railroad is in a state of completion, and is to run directly to this property, and steamboats ply to and from Fort Hamilton [illegible] a day, thus rendering the property accessible by land or water. Should the weather be stormy, the sale will take place the next fair day. Terms easy. The steamer Norwalk will leave [illegible] and Pier No. 2 North River [illegible] For free tickets, maps and full particulars, apply to [illegible] PARKER, No. 5 Nassau-st., or to J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, Monday, Sept. 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern: [illegible]

Terms of Sale—[illegible] per cent. this day, and the balance [illegible] Next Regular Sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Russell V. Westcott, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, Sept. 10, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible]

AUCTION NOTICE.—SPECIAL SALE OF DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, PLATED WARE, &c.—[illegible]

Philip E. Wilkins, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—[illegible] PHILIP E. WILKINS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] This sale, which was adjourned on the 4th inst. by an order from the Supreme Court, will positively take place on the 12th inst.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

THIS MORNING—At 10½ o'clock—[illegible]

J. & H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—By J. & H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. [illegible] Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, [illegible]

George Cook, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.—On THURSDAY next, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 117 Nassau-st., [illegible]

J. I. Vanderwater, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 10½ o'clock, and following days, until the whole shall be disposed of, [illegible]

J. I. Waldron, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—Fourth regular shelf sale, TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by HENRY G. EVANS, No. 23 Pearl-st., comprising a full assortment of W. G. & C. C. Rockingham and Common Ware; also, 150 packages best Glassware, in lots to suit dealers. Good well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready.

CINCINNATI.—NEWSON & HOLSTEN, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, [illegible]

AT THE BAZAAR—No. 31 Crosby-st. will be sold every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, at auction, a number of horses, carriages, harness, saddles, &c. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROOKER & DODGE, No. 32 CLIFF-ST., OFFER FOR SALE:

[illegible]

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Wareham," "Fall River," "Boston," "Agawam," &c., for sale by WM. B. TISDALE, No. 165 Water-st., just below Wall-st.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, on the 30th July, 1855, [illegible] I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, [illegible] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

CHARLES STARK, JR., & CO.—[illegible]

MEDICAL.

DR. WATERHOUSE'S NEW BOOK. MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COMPANION; SHOWING THE WHOLE ORIGIN AND MYSTERY OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE AND THE CAUSES OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY.

BY GEORGE WATERHOUSE, Royal Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, London.

It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains, and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the FELICITIES [illegible] of MARRIED LIFE. Any person remitting $1, will receive a copy of the book by return mail. Address W. F. PETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo. pp. 250. [On fine paper, extra binding $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. [illegible]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio:

Dayton, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau—My Dear Sir: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave, and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,224 New-York Post Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; J. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—Diarrhea, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and pains and weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidney; pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R. No. 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic disease, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumption and other affections of the lungs and throat, indurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quick—costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties and all female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity. RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—No. 590 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway, New-York.—Z. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he is reestablished at this office, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating diseases of the most malignant character. Dr. J. deems it unnecessary to speak of his professional qualifications, being long known as a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and at one time a lecturer upon uterine diseases of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of this City. Ladies can consult the Doctor confidentially, or one of their own sex whose superior knowledge and experience stamps her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females. Dr. JOHNSON has a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect. Patients of both sexes desiring medical or surgical aid can consult Dr. J., being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

N. B.—Open all hours of the day and evening.

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—DR. GEISSNER'S celebrated MENSTRUAL PILLS are most astonishing in their effects in reaching and removing the various irregularities, suppressions and obstructions of Nature.

Specially adapted for females, they act like a charm—so gently and mildly, and yet so invariably efficaciously, never failing to afford relief, and always successful as a preventive. Married ladies will find particular instructions in the directions, in which are stated the various symptoms by which the causes of the suppression may be determined, as well as advice of the utmost importance.

Price One Dollar per box, containing explicit directions. Each box will be signed by Dr. R. G. Geissner.

Sold at Nos. 26, 203, 365, 525 and 584 Grand-st.; 144 and 263 Spring-st.; 111 and 752 Houston-st.; 162 and 276 Greenwich-st., New-York; and at Apothecaries' Hall, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

All orders are to be addressed to Dr. R. G. GEISSNER, No. 127½ Liberty-st., New-York City, or to Box No. 2,460 New-York Post Office, and a box will be sent by return mail.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 250 pages, 75 colored engravings, [illegible] Dr. LARMONT [illegible]

MARSH'S SUPERIOR PAIN RELIEVER.—Is the best family medicine known for the cure of colds, rheumatism, burns, cuts, bowel complaints, &c. [illegible] Washington-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTH-ACHE—Are speedily relieved by the use of this remedy without injury to the gums. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by druggists generally.

A NEW BOOK.—THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, OR FAMILY MEDICAL and PHYSIOLOGICAL INSTRUCTOR. Specially for the married or those intending to marry. By Dr. F. HOLLICK, the Author and Lecturer. Hundredth edition, five hundred pages, colored plates. Price one dollar. Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York, who will forward by mail free, on receipt of one dollar and address.

From the Medical and Surgical Review.

"The most extraordinary book we ever read. . . . One feature which particularly distinguishes this book from all others of the kind is the peculiar tone of delicacy and morality which pervades it."

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—10th ed., 282 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of those diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a perfect safeguard against quackery.

Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the Author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted, especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No. 553 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 8 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 26 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City. In many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

GEORGE F. SCHAFFER, DENTIST—No. 256 Hudson-st., near Broome, established 1841. Great reduction in prices, whole upper sets of teeth from $15 to $40; corresponding reduction for partial sets; specimens exhibited.

EXCURSIONS.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridge Hampton for $1; Comac, 75 cents. Fare to Northport, 50 cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents.

On and after July 23, 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, making the above landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 A. M.; Greenport, 8; Orient Point, 8:45; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport at 2 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 12 A. M. until 7 P. M. For further particulars inquire of E. T. DUDLEY, No. 88 South-st., or of E. P. & C. N. BELLOWS, No. 229 Water-st., New-York.

SEPTEMBER, 1855.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from the foot of Jay-st., Pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad Depot:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday . . . Sept. 4, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday . . . Sept. 4, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday . Sept. 5, 9½ A. M.	Wednesday . Sept. 5, 2 P. M.
Thursday . . Sept. 6, 10½ A. M.	Thursday . . Sept. 6, 3 P. M.
Friday . . . . Sept. 7, 12 M.	Friday . . . . Sept. 7, 4 P. M.
Saturday . . Sept. 8, 2 P. M.	Saturday . . Sept. 8, [illegible] P. M.
Sunday . . . Sept. 9, 7 A. M.	Sunday . . . Sept. 9, [illegible] P. M.
Monday . . . Sept. 10, 7 A. M.	Monday . . . Sept. 10, [illegible] P. M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat. Also stages to all parts of the country.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, SAND OCEAN PORT.—The new steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES OCEAN PORT.
Saturday . . . Sept. 8, 1 P. M.	Saturday . . . Sept. 8, 6 P. M.
Sunday . . . . Sept. 9, 7 A. M.	Sunday . . . . Sept. 9, 6 P. M.
Monday . . . . Sept. 10, 7½ A. M.	Monday . . . . Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
Tuesday . . . Sept. 11, 8 A. M.	Tuesday . . . Sept. 11, 4 P. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank, and other parts of the country.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens' West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fleet and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MOREY, leaves New-York foot Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING, at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The double engine steamboat WILLIAM GAGE, Capt. J. O. PHELPS, will make a grand Excursion to the Fishing Banks, on SUNDAY, Sept. 9, 1855. Will leave as follows: Ames-st., N. R., at 8 o'clock; Spring-st., N. R., at 8¼; Broome-st., E. R., at 8½; Fulton-ferry, Brooklyn, at 9; Pier No. 3, N. R., at 9¼ A. M. The WILLIAM GAGE possesses great advantages over other boats, and is capable of containing 2,000 persons. Bait, fishing tackle and refreshments furnished on board. Fare for the whole excursion, 50 cents.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 189 Broadway, up stairs.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE, NORTH SIDE OF UNION-SQUARE.—This establishment, erected on the most prominent and delightful Park New-York affords, is approaching a finish, and when completed will combine all that skill can devise and money supply to render it the most desirable hotel yet constructed. This House is now in process of furnishing, and this department will be in keeping with the style and arrangements of the house, both in elegance and comfort. The proprietors of the establishment respectfully announce that the House will be opened on the 1st day of October next, but that on and after the 15th day of September next, applications will be received from parties wishing to make arrangements for the Winter months. CLAPP & JOSLIN.

H. D. CLAPP. A. C. JOSLIN.

HOTEL.—The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally that he has returned from the Bath House, L. I., to the Waverley Hotel, No. 697 Broadway, where he will be happy to show them his rooms, which are being fitted with every convenience for comfort and quietness. Attached to and connected with it is Shelley's Restaurant, conducted by that celebrated restaurateur, aided by Mr. Palmo, so long and favorably known to the lovers of good eating in the City.

New-York, Sept. 6, 1855. JOHN L. MOORE.

HOLDREDGE'S HOTEL, NOS. 757 AND 759, BROADWAY.—Captain HOLDREDGE respectfully informs his patrons and the public, that a few family and single apartments can now be obtained in his Hotel, with or without board, on the most reasonable terms. Give us a call before engaging for the season.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINE'S NEW-YORK AND BROWN & ALLEN'S PREMIUM BOSTON PIANOS.—Retailed at wholesale prices for cash. Mr. Brown was ten years foreman in the justly celebrated manufactory of the late Jonas Chickering, Esq., where he perfected and applied his Patent Grand Action. We confidently believe Brown & Allen's the best Boston Pianos made. Pianos fully warranted and guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded. COOK & BROTHER, No. 343 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Wareroom to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public, at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—Grand diagonal 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, elegant case, cost $450, by best maker and warranted, will be sold for $260, been used about three months. The owner leaves the City in a few days. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

$180.—A SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANO having all the modern improvements, and in every way perfect and desirable, will be sold for the above amount, at No. 54 Great Jones-st., between Bowery and Broadway.

BARGAINS.—Rosewood 6¼ octave new Piano for only $175; one Gilbert second hand in good order, $110; one Chickering, $115; one 4½-octave Melodion for $40. S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 385 Broadway, invites purchasers to call and examine his superior 6½, 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S grand and square PIANOS, in every variety of style, for sale at wholesale and retail by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TROTTING HORSES FOR SALE.—A chestnut and cherry bay, 7 and 8 years old. Time 2:46 and 3 minutes; have not been trained for speed; promise to be fast. Also, an excellent bay mare, "suitable for the road or family use." Time less than 3 minutes. "All the animals are sound and kind." Approved notes at not more than 60 days, or Harlem lots might be taken. Apply at the Empire Livery Stable, No. 437 4th-st., near 2d-av.

HORSES FOR SALE.—One splendid pair of very closely matched black long tail mares, 15½ hands high, of great endurance. Can trot together a mile inside of four minutes; perfectly sound and kind; six years old. Any one in want of really a good pair of horses, would do well to call and examine them. They can be seen by calling on Mr. C. V. HOAGLAND, at Nelson's Hotel, Flatbush, L. I., or address Box No. 1,030 Post-Office.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—[illegible]

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—[illegible] THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with [illegible] P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 12:40 P. M., Cleveland 8:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:00 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M. in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at [illegible] P. M., on following day, also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamer from Buffalo, at 5:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:20 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 5 P. M., Chicago 5 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER, FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:20 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:20 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:50 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:05 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., via CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c. &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad, from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6:20 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10:40 A. M., Xenia at 12:40 P. M., Cincinnati at 3:30 P. M., Dayton at 1:30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:35, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:35, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For Through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express, every day, excepting Saturday, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 6:30 and 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 27, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Trains, 12 M and 4 P. M. Express Train, 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 5 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry 5:30 P. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 3 P. M., from 31st-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

For Schooley's Mountain, leave at 1 P. M. Fare through $2. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 4 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $3; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily supplied and laid on.

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY, of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fires and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repairs—renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.

They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz.:

JOHN BRODIE, No. 622 Washington-st., New-York.
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 632 Washington-st., New-York.
F. & J. DUGAN, No. 420 Broome-st., New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. 46 Rose-st., New-York.

Communications addressed to J. W. KISSAM, Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. 300 West 18th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. S. MELLEN & CO.

FOR KEYPORT AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. Pier, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 8 o'clock A. M.

MACHINERY.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS.—Horse & Co.'s make at the manufactory price. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 25 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye. ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible] BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris. GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang; PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon; ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone; AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston	Wednesday,	Aug. 29.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday,	Sept. 12.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston	Wednesday,	Sept. 26.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston	Wednesday,	Oct. 10.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday,	Oct. 24.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston	Wednesday,	Nov. 7.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston	Wednesday,	Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle*, new,	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new,	*Cambria*, new,	*Shamrock*, new,
Driver, new,	*Dreadnought*, new,	*Queen of Clippers*, n
Northampton, new,	*Constantine*, new,	*City of Brooklyn*, n.
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams*,	*Empire*,
Arctic,	*Antarctic*,	*Emperor*,
Progress,	*Andrew Foster*,	*Charles Buck*,
St. Louis,	*Galena*,	*Forest King*,
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist*,	*Richard Morse*,
Robena,	*Houghton*,	*Glance*,
Kossuth,	*Continental*,	*Centurion*,
Helios,	*Consul*,	*Constellation*,
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire*,	*E. Z.*,
Underwriter,	*West Point*,	*Adriatic*.
A. Z.,	*Racer*.	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	*Southampton*,	*Northumberland*,
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson*,	*Palestine*, new,
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans*,	*American Eagle*.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of passage, first cabin $130
Price of passage, second cabin 75

This steamship, in her construction, combines unequaled safety with strength, having five water-tight compartments, and so completely protecting the engines, that even in case of collision, no injury could occur to endanger the safety either of the vessel or passengers. An experienced surgeon on board. Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight taken on board after THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For freight or passage apply to M. LIVINGSTON, No. 55 Broadway.

The steamer UNION will succeed the ARAGO and sail Oct. 20.

FOR BREMEN—VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The first class steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 37 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at noon, for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land mails, passengers and specie for England and France. Baggage not wanted on the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

Letters prepaid 18¾ cents per half oz., will be received at the Office of the Agents till 11 A. M. of the day of sailing.

First cabin passage $120
Second cabin passage 60

For freight or passage, apply to DUNHAM & CO., Agents, No. 12 William-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Isthmus crossed from Ocean to Ocean in Four Hours in first class rail cars.

Meals on the Isthmus Free to Steerage Passengers.
Baggage for Cabin Passengers Free for 100 pounds.
Baggage for Steerage Passengers Free for 50 pounds.
Embarking at Panama Free for all Passengers.

BY THE FOLLOWING MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIPS:

ILLINOIS, SONORA,
GEORGE LAW, GOLDEN AGE,
JOHN L. STEPHENS, GOLDEN GATE.

The next steamer will be dispatched for ASPINWALL on her regular day, THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamer SONORA, Capt. RICHARD WHITING.

The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. Co. always have ONE OR MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails.

For passage, apply to I. W. RAYMOND, At the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., Fronting the North River.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, *Via* NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. The Panama Line connects at Aspinwall with a steamer from New-Orleans, where the yellow fever is raging. The Nicaragua Line has no connection with New-Orleans. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burden,) Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1855, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6 cents each.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave New-York for Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board.

For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville $32. Pilatka $33.

The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Sept 15. Passage $25.

TO SOUTHERN TRAVELERS.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave Pier No. 13 North River on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., for Petersburg and Richmond, touching at Old Point Comfort. Passengers for the South will proceed via Petersburg without delay, and will arrive in Weldon, Wilmington, &c., as soon and with as little expense as if they went via Norfolk. They need not apprehend any danger from the fever, as the ship does not go near the infected cities. Passage and fare, stateroom included, to Old Point, $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

COAL.

COAL.—$5 25 first quality Red or White Ash, Stove or Egg size. Grocers and others not having room for their Winter's supply of coal can now secure it, to be delivered during the Winter at the present low price, thereby saving themselves two dollars per ton on Winter prices. Apply immediately. Peoples' Coal Agency, No. 36 Broadway. Extra Flour $10. No monopoly.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $5 25 from yard, No. 80 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted. MAT. CLINTON.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Red Ash, White Ash and Lehigh Coal, from $4 75 to $5 75 per ton, screened and delivered from our yards, Nos. 188 Chrystie, near Delancy, and 101 Division-st., near Pike. FELTER & DROMLEY.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $5 50, or in quantities of 5 tons or upwards, $5 25 per ton, served from my yards, Nos. 370 Greenwich-st., 114 Duane-st., and 25th-st., corner of 9th-av. PETER CLINTON.

COAL.—Red and White Ash, Egg and Stove delivered at the lowest market price for cash. L. J. COSTAR, Nos. 162 Elizabeth-st., and 33 Stanton, between Bowery and Forsyth-st.

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. C. WATERS.

PROPOSALS.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received from responsible contractors, until October 1, for the grading, fencing, superstructure, track laying and equipment, together or separately, of a railroad in the vicinity of this city, about fifteen miles in length. The map, profile and plans of the work may be seen, and any further information obtained, on application to the undersigned, after 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 12 Cortlandt-st. OLIVER H. LEE, Civil Engineer.

New-York, Sept. 6, 1855.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 10th of September, for the Furniture and fixtures required in the new School House now building in 14th-st., near Broadway, in the XVth Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner Barclay-st. By order of the Building Committee. THOS. R. JACKSON, Architect.

New-York, Aug. 27, 1855.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMISSIONERS [illegible]

EDWARD C. WEST,
ABRAHAM TURNURE, } Commissioners.
DANIEL DODGE.

New-York, Aug. 23, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE F. LENNOX, CORNELIUS BRAMHALL, GEORGE LEWIS and GOTHAM TRAIN against JOHN HOLDEN and JOHN HENRY.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 70 Broadway, (corner of Wall st.,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and fifty-one dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of February, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 16, 1855.

VAN SCHAICK & DEVEREUX, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint was filed Aug. 16, 1855.

VAN SCHAICK & DEVEREUX, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—LOUIS S. FELLOWS, ROBERT SCHELL and EDWARD SCHELL against LOUIS A. LEGAY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.) To LOUIS A. LEGAY, the above named defendant:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 2 Dey-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and [illegible] with interest [illegible] Dated June 19, 1855.

BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE HARRISON, late of the City of New-York, [illegible] the office of William H. Harison, No. [illegible] William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March [illegible]

WILLIAM H. HARISON,
J. CHAMPLIN HARISON, } Administrators.
THOMAS L. HARISON.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW LEARY, late of the city of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of MILLER & DEVELIN, No. [illegible] Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, May [illegible], 1855.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
ANDREW LEARY, } Executors and Executrix, &c., of Andrew Leary,
BRIDGET LEARY. } deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS SMITH, Jr., late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of THOMAS SMITH, [illegible] in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the first day of December next.

THOMAS SMITH,
SAMUEL LEEDS, } Executors.
SARAH P. SMITH.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR QUINN, late of [illegible], to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of MILLER & DEVELIN, No. [illegible] Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of December next.

JOHN E. DEVELIN and THOMAS A. QUINN, Administrators, &c., of Arthur Quinn, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC H. RUMPH, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, administrators, at the residence of JOHN J. HEBARD, No. [illegible] in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of February next.—Dated Aug. 16, 1855.

MARGARET RUMPH,
JOHN J. HEBARD, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL B. LOCKWOOD, late of the City of New-York, grocer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of CHARLES S. LOCKWOOD, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1855.

CHARLES S. LOCKWOOD, Administrator.
MARTHA E. LOCKWOOD, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HILL, late of the City of New-York, hardware merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of PHINEAS SMITH, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, July 25, 1855.

WM. D. ELY, Administrator.
ELIZABETH HILL, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL M. WOODRUFF, late of the City of New-York, Commission Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 4, 1855.

JOHN NEWLAND, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS HAIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 17 East 21st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1855.

BENJAMIN H. HAIGHT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES E. JUDD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of BULL & COE, Esqs., No. 25 John-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 27, 1855.

SUSAN JUDD, Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Morris Fosdick, Surrogate of Queens County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of DAVID S. MILLS, late of the town of Newtown, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Charles R. Hart, Esq., No. 51 William-st., New-York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated March 2, 1855.

LYDIA MILLS,
JNO. T. MILLS,
JACOB D. MILLS, } Executors.
SAMUEL A. MILLS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The advertiser wishes to associate himself with a Mercantile House already existing, or with one about being established. He possesses experience and ability to superintend in detail the office business, including books, finances, correspondence, &c. Parties desiring to form a connection with a person thus qualified, will please advise the nature of their business and the amount of capital required. Communications addressed to F. A. B., at the office of this paper, will be considered confidential and have attention.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION.—Whereas, the copartnership heretofore existing between MICHAEL SULLIVAN and THOMAS KENNEDY, as Lockmakers, was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. The business of the partners will be hereafter conducted at No. [illegible], by THOMAS KENNEDY, who will pay the debts of the firm up to the 12th day of July, 1855, which were contracted by said firm. THOMAS KENNEDY, MICHAEL SULLIVAN.

New-York, July 12, 1855.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—EDWARD WHITEHOUSE having associated with him his son and Mr. HECTOR MORISON, has resumed the banking, stock and exchange brokerage business, and the negotiation of paper, under the firm of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, at No. 30 William-st., corner of Pine-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.

HENRY AITKEN & CO., AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. [illegible] Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, [illegible]

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

KENDRICK, WOOD & HARRISON, [illegible]

[illegible] CITY.

City Mortality.

[illegible] deaths by DISEASE in the City and County of New-York, from the 1st day of September to the 8th day of September, 1855: Men, [illegible]; women, [illegible]; boys, [illegible]; girls, [illegible]; [illegible] — Total, [illegible].

[illegible]

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
City Inspector's Office, New-York, Sept. 8, 1855.

Churches Open Again.

[illegible]

Police Orders.

The Mayor has issued a Police order affecting [illegible]

Fires.

[illegible]

Coroner's Investigations.

[illegible]

Police News.

[illegible]

ALLEGED FRAUD.

[illegible]

[illegible] quently-house, where he was properly attended [illegible]

VIOLATION OF PILOTAGE LAW.

An unlicensed pilot named [illegible] was yesterday arrested by Policeman [illegible], on a warrant issued by Justice CONNOLLY, for piloting vessels in and out of the port, he having no license, such having been refused to him on account as was alleged of habitual drunkenness. He was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Sept. 9, 1855.
Before Judge Hall.

Judge HALL has sent down his decisions in the following cases, argued before him in July last in this District:

SALVAGE—DISTRIBUTION—STEAMBOAT.

Charles B. Sandford et al. vs. The Ship Underwriter.—This libel was filed by the master and owners of the steamer *Delaware*, for themselves and all others interested, to recover compensation for alleged salvage services to the ship *Underwriter* in the month of April, 1855. The *Delaware* was a steamer running between New-York and Philadelphia, and while on a trip to Philadelphia, discovered the *Underwriter* stranded on a bar abreast of Squam Beach, New Jersey, and went to her assistance. The libelants allege that they lay by the *Underwriter* for the period of 21 hours, and until a steam tug arrived from New-York, which had been sent for, running great risk of loss, and actually injuring the *Delaware* by straining her; losing their trip and losing one of their men, who was drowned by the capsizing of the small boat while communicating between the two vessels, and getting out lines, &c., and in various ways being damaged, and having rendered service to the *Underwriter* by remaining by her, and getting lines to her, and in other ways, for all of which they claimed to be entitled to salvage.

The respondents, on the other hand, denied that the *Delaware* was requested to do what she did, or that she was of any assistance to the *Underwriter*, or that her services were salvage services at all.

It was admitted on the trial that the *Delaware* was worth $90,000, and her cargo $60,000, and that the *Underwriter*, after she was got off and repaired, would have sold for $56,000, and that an offer had been made to the libelants of $1,000.

Per Curiam.—A decree will be entered for the libelants, allowing to the owners of the *Delaware*, as such, for the risk of, and the actual injury to, their vessel; for her detention and services; for their small boat given as a reward to those who picked up its crew; and for the amount paid for the funeral expenses of the member of the boat's crew who was drowned, the sum of *five thousand dollars*; and the further sum of $800 to the master and mate of the *Delaware*, and such other persons as formed part of the crew of the small boat while the endeavors to communicate with the *Underwriter* were being made—the said sum of $800 to be divided as follows, viz.:

To the master of the *Delaware*	$150 00
To the mate of the *Delaware*	150 00
And the remaining	500 00

to be divided between the representatives of Barney Leland and other persons so composing the boat's crew, so that such representatives and also such persons as were in said small boat during the whole time such boat was engaged in endeavoring to establish a communication with the *Underwriter* shall receive at the rate of $3 each, while those who were part of such boat's crew on only one of the occasions when such efforts were made by such boat's crew, shall receive $2 each; and that the libelants recover their costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Cram, Cornell and Townsend. For claimants, Messrs. Campbell and Stevens.

COLLISION—APPORTIONMENT.

Joseph Younghusband et al. vs. The Ship Mary Glover.—This was a case of collision, brought by the owners of the bark *Brankie Moore*, to recover the damages sustained by the bark, by reason of her being run into by the *Mary Glover* while lying at anchor inside of Sandy Hook, on the evening of the 4th of December, 1852, for which they claimed to recover about $2,700.

The owners of the *Mary Glover* alleged that the ship was bound into New-York, and it blowing heavily, as she approached she endeavored to get inside of Sandy Hook to anchor, in which she succeeded, and having rounded to and let go one anchor, suddenly discovered the bark a short distance astern, and though every endeavor was used, the collision could not be prevented; that the night was very dark, and the bark had no light set, which was the cause of the collision.

Per Curiam.—In this case it is quite impossible to determine the precise fault or faults to which the collision ought to be attributed—but the evidence is not such as to justify the conclusion that it was caused by inevitable accident.

It is also quite clear that the night on which the collision occurred, and the place where the vessels came in contact, were such as to require extraordinary precautions on the part of both. The night was dark and stormy—the wind was blowing almost a gale—and the *Brankie Moore* was lying at anchor, and the *Mary Glover* under as much canvas as it was prudent to carry, at a point where nothing but the utmost vigilance could secure them from collision.

I am very strongly inclined to the opinion that neither vessel used the extraordinary precautions which the circumstances of the case required.

If there had been no evidence in respect to the sufficiency of the light put up at the time the *Brankie Moore* was anchored, I should have felt little hesitation in saying that a single lantern of the kind exhibited, and containing a common candle, was not such a light as the ordinary and usual care of a prudent shipmaster would have directed while at anchor in such a thoroughfare and on such a night as the one in question; and the evidence produced on the part of the *Mary Glover* tends very strongly to show the insufficiency of such a light, or else that the candle in the lantern was not burning just before and at the time the vessels came together.

On the other hand, I cannot but think ordinary prudence required that the *Mary Glover* should have shortened sail and stationed and kept a more efficient lookout; and that there was carelessness in not guarding against getting their chain kinked and jammed in the hawsehole, and against going ashore with the rapidity they did just before the vessels struck.

If it was not caused by the mutual fault of the two vessels, I am quite clear that the collision must be considered as having been the result of the fault of one or both; and, under such circumstances, (so far as the testimony enables the Court to form a satisfactory judgment,) that it is impossible to say which of the vessels was in fault, or that either was free from blame. In either of these cases the admiralty law divides the damages.

There must be a reference to ascertain the damages occasioned by the collision, which damages must be borne equally by the owners of the two vessels, and neither party must recover costs against the other.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe and Donohue; for respondents, Messrs. Martin and Smith.

Accident at a Fire.

As several men were ascending a ladder which was leaned against the wall of a burning house at the corner of Avenue D and Ninth-street, the ladder broke, precipitating three of them to the ground, when one of them named SAMUEL A. SHERMAN was severely injured in the spine. He was conveyed to his residence at No. [illegible] Fourth-street, and promptly attended to. The others escaped with some slight bruises.

Fall from a Building.

A German of the name of WINKLE SENOULDER, a laborer, fell from a newly erected building in Forsyth-street to the pavement, when, on being taken up, it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the leg with other contusions. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Second-Avenue Railroad Accident.

A little girl, five years of age, named MARY MULLIGAN, was, on Saturday evening, run over in Oliver-street, by one of the cars, (No. 17,) of the Second-avenue line, when one of her legs was badly crushed. The car was driven by RUFUS DODD, the conductor being JAMES HARPER. The child was taken to the Hospital.

Run Over.

A lad named CHARLES MCCARTHY, aged 14 years, was run over by a horse and wagon at Fulton Market as he was crossing the street, and was severely injured. He was conveyed to the City Hospital for treatment.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 8.
Before Hon. Justice Clerke.
DECISIONS.

Vallotton vs. Seignett.—Injunction continued so far as to restrain defendant from proceeding to dispossess the plaintiff, pursuant to notice given by the Justice.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Woodruff.

Robert Stage et al. vs. John Lilly—Motion for an order to commit Captain Hannegan, of the Twentieth Ward Police, for an alleged contempt, in arresting Defendant Lilly, on a warrant of arrest, when in the custody of the Sheriff. Denied.

Robert Stage et al. vs. John Lilly—Motion to discharge defendant from arrest. Denied.

Catharine Brady vs. Daniel Murphy—Motion denied. Costs $10, to abide the event.

[Advertisement.]

Letter to General John H. Cocke, of Va.

SIR: You are a corporate member of the *American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions*, and will, I suppose, be present at the annual meeting, to be held at Utica, New-York, on the 11th instant, agreeably to your usual custom. You are a slaveholder. A gentleman in this State, who has long been acquainted with you, informs me that you and your son-in-law hold, at the present time, at least *one thousand slaves!* There was a time when, unless I am greatly misinformed, you wept and prayed over the subject, and was anxiously inquiring what duty required of you in the premises. It is possible that, since you took an active part in procuring the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and since the defense of the "institution" by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of Boston, who is associated with you in the American Board—being also a member of the Prudential Committee, and preacher before the Board this year—your compunctions have ceased. It may be that you now think it quite consistent in you to be a commissioner to promote the conversion of the heathen in foreign countries, and among the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians on this continent, while you, with your son-in-law, hold in comparative heathenish darkness one thousand men, women and children in this land, who are bereft of their dearest rights! But, allow me to express the hope that, coming once more into a Free State, into a community that feels more than ever the abhorrence of Slavery, associated with many of the most talented and influential ministers and laymen in New England, New-York, &c., you may be brought to see the great inconsistency of your conduct, and be led, as you have nearly been led on former occasions, to emancipate those whom you hold in bondage, and thus afford a high example of Christian consistency, that may cause the apologists of Slavery in the Free States to blush, while it influences Christian professors at the South to imitate your example.

Respectfully yours,
LEWIS TAPPAN.

[Advertisement.]

JOHN BAILEY & Co.,
Nos. 85 and 87 John-street.

Offer to the trade at the lowest rates, in lots to suit purchasers,

100,000 lbs. Sheet and Rolled Brass and German Silver, all widths and thicknesses; sheet 24x48 to 40x100; circulars 40 inches in diameter.

100,000 lbs. Brass, Copper and German Silver Wire, all shapes and sizes.

100,000 lbs. Brass and Copper Tubing, plain and fancy, all sizes.

Ingot German Silver and Copper Nickel, Brass Kettles, &c.

Metal for special purposes made to order.

300,000 Carriage Tire, and Spring Bolts.

5,000 doz. Wrought Iron Butts and Hinges.

100,000 gross American Bed Screws.

50 tons Pump Chain, best quality.

Revolving Stand, Yard, Suction, Force and Steam Pumps.

Hydraulic Rams, Garden Engines, Cast Iron Curbs.

Chain Pump Wheels and Fixtures, Iron Well Wheels and Grindstone Trimmings.

Fry Pans, superior quality, American manufacture.

Cast Steel Cork Screws, American manufacture.

80 bbls. Curry Combs, brass and iron, improved pattern.

500,000 feet Wrought Iron Pipe, for gas, steam or water.

5,000 doz. extra Cast Steel Socket, Solid Shank and Planters' Hoes.

5,000 doz. extra Cast Steel Manure, Hay, Spading and Sluice Forks.

5,000 doz. extra Cast Steel Potato Hooks, Manure Drags and Garden Rakes.

O. AMES & SONS' SHOVELS AND SPADES.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT INQUIRY.—In view of the daily casualties arising from the use of burning fluids, is it not criminal to persist in their use—more particularly when a better light, at one fourth the expense, can be obtained by going to VANDERHOOF, No. 30 Frankfort-street, and getting his

FOUNTAIN LAMPS
and
FOUNTAIN OIL,

which is not explosive, almost scentless, and the best oil for lubricating fine machinery, and burning in all kinds of lamps ever introduced to the public? Price, $1 25 per gallon.

[Advertisement.]

TO THOSE WHO DRINK AT BARS AND HOTELS.

As a number of persons who keep bar-rooms and hotels are in the habit of filling my empty bottles with their mixed and poisoning gin, and selling it for my "Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps," I would advise all who drink at such places, to mark the appearance of the bottle, and if the wrapper or label should be defaced, require the barkeeper to open a fresh bottle, which is the only way to guard against such fraud.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—The subscriber will contribute his entire Soda Water sales (at both his stores) on Wednesday to the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth, under the patronage of the Relief Committee, to whom the amount will be handed over for distribution. If the weather should not be favorable it will be postponed until the first suitable day.

FREDERICK V. RUSHTON,
No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-street,
and No. 417 Broadway, cor. Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.

Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the dépôt, No. 341 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SILKS, RICH AND CHEAP.—CHARLES HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, will open this day 250 pieces new Fall silks, purchased at the late auction sales, and will be cut in lengths to suit customers, at a very small advance from cost. The above goods comprise a *splendid* assortment, and vary in price from 50 cents up to the richest goods imported. No. 301 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

SOMETHING NEW.—Directly opposite TAYLOR'S Saloon, in Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., a new and elegant carpet warehouse has just been opened by the enterprising firm of YOUNG & JAYNE, who, we are informed, have just received the latest patterns of velvets, tapestries, &c.; and which are offered at extremely low prices. Good Brussels at $1 per yard.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another new pantomime, called the "Rose of Pekin," is to be performed at this house to-night, with the "Armorer of Tyre." Mons. SCHMIDT and Mlle. THERESE appearing in the former, and J. R. SCOTT in the latter. Mr. J. C. DIXON, Mr. FOX and Miss MCWILLIAMS will also appear in a farce.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—We have now in store a large stock of Fall Importations, comprising Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, floor Oilcloths, &c., which we are offering at very low rates for cash. Rich Brussels 7s. and 8s. ₩ yard. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DURNO, No. 53 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS cure any case of weakness, debility and lowness of spirits. They invigorate the system, and give new energy, strength and vigor to all the functions of life. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lownds' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 85 and 87 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Strangers are invited to visit the Photographic Gallery of M. B. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway. The finest collection of pictures in the United States. Photographs, life, cabinet and miniature sizes.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Sept. 6, by Rev. John Thomson, D.D., Mr. GEORGE KIRKPATRICK to Miss ELIZABETH MATTHEWSON.

At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, London, England, on Thursday, Aug. 23, by Rev. Henry [illegible], Mr. JOSEPH [illegible], of Brooklyn, N. Y., to MARY, only daughter of Frederick Charles Procter, Esq.

At Rochester, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 6, by Rev. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], of New-Haven, Conn., to Miss HARRIET S. [illegible], of the former place.

In Middletown, Vt., on Wednesday, Sept. 5, by Rev. Mr. [illegible], Mr. F. E. DEWEY, of this city, to Miss EUNICE O., youngest daughter of [illegible] Carpenter, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 9, MARY GALLIER, daughter of Thomas and Margaret L. [illegible], aged 11 months and 27 days.

The friends of her father, and grandfather, Mr. John Gallier, are invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 18 [illegible].

In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 9, MARY VAN WINKLE, only daughter of Alfred H. [illegible], of this city, aged [illegible] months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Monday,) Sept. 10, at 1 o'clock, from No. 212 West [illegible]-st. Her remains will be taken to Acquackanonk, N. J., for interment.

At Jersey City, on Saturday, Sept. 8, EDWIN R., infant son of William P. and Ann Maria Abendroth, aged 5 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. John Fraser, Mercer-st., near Grove-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

At New Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday morning, Sept. 9, PETER SPADER, in the [illegible] year of his age.

In the country, on Friday morning, Sept. 7, WILLIAM GAYER, son of Samuel and Ida Grayden, aged 18 months and 1 day.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Sept. 8, after a short illness, EMMA, infant daughter of R. H. and C. C. Hinman.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 1, FRANCIS T. KIRTLAND, of Colyer-st., aged 1 year. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Williamsburgh, on Saturday morning, Sept. 8, after a short illness, ELIZA S., daughter of the late Job and Catharine Cowperthwaite, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Division-av., first door above 5th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 8.

$6,000 Ill. Int Imp. '47..106	300 Erie Railroad.....b60 54
5,000 Illinois Interest... 13	350 do.........s3 53
2,000 Missouri 6s....... 83½	100 do.........nwk 53
50,000 do..........b60 83¾	50 do.........b60 53
15,000 Louisiana 6s....s30 83	400 do.........s3 53
5,000 do..........b30 83½	450 do.........s60 53
20,000 do..........b40 83	350 do.........c 53
3,000 Virginia 6s........ 98½	50 do.........b10 53
1,000 Har. 1st Mort. Bds. 91	50 do.........c 53
2,000 Erie Conv. Bds '71 83½	50 do.........s10 53
2,000 N Indiana Bonds.. 98	500 do......... 53
1,000 Gosh. Line Bds.... 90	100 do.........b60 53
20,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds. 85½	300 do.........s10 53
10,000 do..........b3 85	600 do.........b30 53
5,000 do..........s60 85	10 Cin., H. & D. R. R... 91
3,000 New York Cen. 6s. 91	50 Cleve., C. & Cin.....109
1,440 New-York Cen. 7s.103	400 Harlem Railroad...b60 29
5,000 Ter. H. & A. 2d M. Bs 80	350 do.........s3 29
500 Clev. & Pitts. Dv Bs. 70	300 do.........s3 28
9,000 Hud. Convt. Bonds 76	200 do.........b60 28
3,000 Hud. Riv. 3d Mg. B 76	100 do.........s30 28
25 Bank of Commerce...109	100 do.........b30 28
10 Metropolitan Bank..108	25 Nor. & Wor. R. R...s 37
10 Corn Ex. Bank......102	200 Reading Railroad.b60 97
16 Continental Bank....107	100 do......... 96
10 Atlantic Bank........ 92	684 do.........c 96
50 Del. & Hd Ca'l Co.s60.120	100 do.........b10 96
250 Nic. Transit Co.....s3 20	200 do.........s60 96
100 do..........b60 20	210 do.........s3 96
100 do..........b60 20	600 do.........b3 96
200 do..........b[illegible] 20	150 Mich. Cen R. R....c 99
200 do..........s30 20	150 do.........b30 100
500 do..........s4m 20	155 Mich S. & N Ia. R R c 100
100 do..........b30 20	100 do.........b60 101
100 do..........s3 20	400 do.........b60 101
600 do..........s3 20	100 do.........b60 101
500 do..........b30 20	10 Ga. & Chi. R. R....... 113
100 do..........s10 20	50 do.........s3 112
300 do..........b60 20	10 do......... 113
71 Pennsyl. Coal Co.....104	10 do......... 113
150 Cum. Coal Co....b60 27	100 do.........b60 113
600 do..........s3 27	34 Clev. & Pitts R. R..b3 70
100 do..........b10 27	600 Clev. & Tol. R. R....s3 87
100 do..........s60 27	255 do.........s3 87
400 do..........s90 27	50 do.........b30 87
300 do..........b30 27	300 do.........b60 88
400 do..........c 27	50 do.........b3 87
100 do..........b30 27	50 do.........nwk 87
200 Ward Coal Co....b20 1	50 do.........b60 87
200 do.......... 1	25 Chi. & R. I. R. R..... 96
25 Rome & Wat. R. R... 67	

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs. 85	25 Galena & Chic. R. R 113
30,000 do.......... 85	50 Mich. Cen. R. R...s60 99
5,000 do..........b60 85	100 Erie Railroad.....s60 53
5,000 do..........s60 85	50 do......... 53
16,000 Virginia 6s........ 98	2400 do......... 53
900 Nicaragua Transit Co 20	100 do.........b60 53
100 do..........s60 20	950 do.........b30 53
100 Harlem Railroad..b30 28	200 do.........b10 53
85 Little Miami R. R..b10 97	100 do.........b20 53
50 Cleve. & Toledo R R 87	100 do.........s30 53
400 do.......... 87	200 do.........b15 53
100 do..........b30 87	250 do.........b60 53
50 do..........b60 88	400 do.........b30 53
150 do..........b30 87	900 do.........b60 53
100 Cleve. & Pitts R. R. 70	100 do.........b20 53
84 do.......... 70	100 do.........s60 53
100 do..........b60 71	

MONDAY, Sept. 10—A. M.

The course of the Money and Stock movement in Wall-street the past week, was rather steady than otherwise. The advance in the rates of interest to 7 ₩ cent. on demand and for short paper, and 8@9 ₩ cent. outside of Bank, on 3 to 6 months' bills, is fully established. The change, however, appears to have induced a corresponding disposition on the part of outside lenders to add to their demand loans, and confidence in the healthy and prosperous action of the Fall trade is wholly unmoved either by the rise of interest or the declining Specie averages of the Banks—the last being just now qualified by fresh receipts from California and a good supply of Foreign Bills. The operations in Stocks during the week were quite moderate in State and Railroad Bonds, the demand for Europe being, for the moment, checked, and the home speculation too weak to fully sustain the late advance in prices; though the variations scarcely exceed the accruing interest. In Road and Nicaragua Transit Shares there was more disposition to speculate, and the sales through the week were large, particularly in Erie and Reading, which show, on the closing sales, an improvement of 1¼@1½ ₩ cent. The sales of Erie on Saturday were 8,500 Shares, opening 53⅞ and closing 53⅜. The cash sales at the Second Board were very heavy at 53½ ₩ cent. The general market closed somewhat unsettled. Illinois Central Bonds were done as low as 85 ₩ cent. The August receipts of the Road are $145,300. There was a rise of 1½ ₩ cent. in Galena and Chicago Shares on the heavy August receipts of the Road, the particulars of which, compared with August, 1854, are:

	1854, 180 miles.	1855, 231 miles.
Freight	$69,094 15	$141,588 87
Passengers	33,641 79	62,090 56
Mails, &c.	1,456 13	2,301 94
Total	$104,192 07	$205,981 37

The Foreign Import Trade of this port during the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounted to $3,772,320, against $3,632,677 the corresponding week last year. For the calendar year to the present date the total imports into New-York, reckoned by our semi-official weekly returns, is $133,097,000, against $137,836,000 to same date in 1854. The export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods during the week amounted to $1,238,228, against $1,211,120, the corresponding week last year. For the calendar year to the present time the total export, exclusive of Specie, from New-York is $40,186,000, against $45,403,000 to same date in 1854. The Specie export from New-York during the week, including $480,000 by the *Hermann* on Saturday, is $860,542, against $1,463,000 the same week last year. For the calendar year to the present date the total direct export of Specie from New-York is $23,168,000, against $26,210,000. From Boston, owing to the withdrawal of the Cunard steamers from this port, the Specie shipments for the calendar year to the close of August are made $11,382,000, against $4,747,000 to corresponding time in 1854. Most, if not all the increased movement was from this City: so that, taking both ports together, the remittances to Europe in Specie, thus far in 1855, amount to $34,550,000, against $30,957,000 to same date in 1854. The deliveries of Californian Gold at New-York last week were $1,005,597, and the total, thus far in 1855, is $25,558,077, against $34,104,480 to same date in 1854. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was $5,518,901, against $5,463,088 at the close of the previous week. In addition to the regular export of Specie during the week, $250,000 in Gold went to Canada; and as the California receipts were not in season to help the Bank Averages, it is probable the weekly statement to be made up this afternoon will show a further reduction in the aggregate reserve, which stood last week $13,852,523.

The movement of Flour, it will be noticed, is already beginning to tell on the Export table, and Indian Corn continues in large demand for shipment. The receipts of new Wheat are as yet too limited to bring either supply or prices within European orders, to any considerable extent.

Mr. L. HOPKINS, of HOPKINS, ALLEN & Co., is announced as the President of the Importers and Traders' Bank, to be located in Broadway, corner of Murray-street.

Two failures during the week are announced in the Dry Goods Jobbing Trade, growing out of the embarrassments of last season, and the consequent crippled credit of the houses in making fresh purchases. The liabilities are not stated.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports of the principal articles of domestic produce for the week just closed, and the corresponding week last year:

	1854. Quantity.	1854. Value.	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales	7,423	$300,111	6,975	$336,449
Flour, bbls.	8,026	71,952	18,469	162,561
C Meal, bbls&tcs.	746	3,141	250	1,178
Wheat, bush.	—	—	6,808	11,030
Corn, bush.	39,157	26,868	530,199	125,086
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	2,444	30,025	3,669	41,159
Beef, bbls. & tcs.	485	7,676	365	4,534
Total produce		$439,417		$672,044
Miscellaneous		771,703		566,184
Total for the week		$1,211,120		$1,238,228

The California arrival on Saturday, *via* Nicaragua, brought $1,005,000 in Gold, and a satisfactory private mail in regard to money affairs at San Francisco and the production of Gold in the interior. Although we are $8,546,000 behind the receipts of Gold Dust in 1854 at this port, owing to the interruption in February, March and part of April, by the suspension among the bankers, the actual production of the State in 1855 is believed to be fully equal to that of any preceding year. The Branch Mint, not in operation last year, is now coining and sending back into the interior a large amount of Gold, in small coin.

The Anthracite Coal Trade from the Schuylkill and Lehigh for the past week, and for the season, is as follows:

	Week.	Season.	To date last year.
Reading Road	53,806	1,641,330	1,462,149
Schuylkill Canal	31,156	714,990	631,300
Lehigh Canal	45,531	816,971	744,199
Total tonnage		3,373,291	2,837,648

MR. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day (Monday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Canal Trade.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Sept. 8.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water, during the first week in September, in the years 1854 and 1855, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1854	12,761	43,217	569,936	51,012
1855	17,103	7,017	537,745	2,805
	Inc. 4,342	Dec. 36,200	Dec. 37,191	Dec. 48,207

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of September, inclusive, during the years 1854 and 1855, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1854	628,368	2,424,638	5,227,610	320,022
1855	530,989	1,014,007	6,781,914	55,382
	Dec. 97,319	Dec. 1,410,631	Inc. 1,554,304	Dec. 264,640

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of September, inclusive, during the years 1853 and 1855, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1853	1,486,184	3,197,074	1,704,024	276,595
1855	530,989	1,014,007	6,781,914	55,382
	Dec. 955,195	Dec. 2,183,067	Inc. 5,077,890	Dec. 221,213

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a decrease of 379,020 barrels of Flour.

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water, from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of Sept., inclusive, during the years 1853, 133 days, 1854, 129 days, and 1855, 129 days:

		1853.	1854.	1855.
Canal open		*April 20.*	*May 1.*	*May 1.*
Flour	bbls.	1,486,184	628,308	530,989
Wheat	bush.	3,197,074	2,424,638	1,014,007
Corn	bush.	1,704,024	5,227,610	6,781,914
Barley	bush.	276,595	320,022	55,382
Rye	bush.	50,274	74,614	77,187
Other grains	bush.	1,963,272	3,189,708	3,003,117
Beef	bbls.	25,688	9,858	9,709
Pork	bbls.	97,379	132,639	64,402
Ashes	bbls.	32,834	15,877	9,725
Butter	lbs.	1,052,490	360,068	365,007
Lard	lbs.	9,912,474	15,399,925	6,978,717
Cheese	lbs.	362,395	323,226	174,660
Wool	lbs.	5,114,940	1,884,779	3,309,456
Bacon	lbs.	19,007,755	17,349,511	8,011,682

Imports of Foreign Goods at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 8.

The following is a statement of the value of the goods imported here for the week ending 7th inst.:

Dry Goods	$308,561	Fish	15,856
Iron and Steel	79,585	Wood and Lumber	17,453
Hides and Skins	22,256	Copper Ore	28,103
Saltpetre	26,426	Other articles	242,340
Coal	16,410	Total	$755,891

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 8—12½ P. M.

FLOUR active and firmer. Sales 2,500 bbls., at $7 for choice brands Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa; $7 25 for fancy do., and $7 50 for extras. WHEAT—Demand good, and prices improved. Sales 16,000 bushels mixed Milwaukie, at $1 35, and a cargo of Chicago fine, to arrive, at $1 25. CORN again advanced. Sales 20,000 bushels, at 76c.@77c., closing at the latter figures. OATS in demand. Sales 16,000 bushels, to arrive, on private terms. WHISKY active. Sales 45 bbls., at 38c. CANAL FREIGHTS firmer—13c. for CORN to New-York.

Lake Imports Yesterday—FLOUR, 6,946 bbls.; WHEAT, 11,414 bushels; CORN, 54,036 bushels; OATS, 276 bushels.

Canal Exports same time—FLOUR, 1,646 bbls.; WHEAT, 8,164 bushels; CORN, 87,622 bushels.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Sept. 8.

COTTON has been in steady demand during the week, with sales of about 1,500 bales. WOOL—The market closed with a more active demand and at better prices. Sales 188,000 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—The market has been more animated—and at the close goods were taken in freely, in anticipation of a short supply, in consequence of the drouth. Many mills are running less than half their machinery for the want of water, and without heavy rains occur soon they will have to close entirely. The stock in hand is very light. Sales 41,000 pieces.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 7.

Our COTTON market has undergone no change. The sales yesterday reached 2,500 bales.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Hermann, for Southampton and Bremen—Miss Ernestine Rohnback, Mrs. Stahl and infant, Mrs. Lasschen, Mrs. Vander Grochen and child, Dr. Charles A. Park, Dr. W. Bergh, Mr. Robert C. Rogers, A. F. Fund, Illinois; H. Y. Helder, Simon Nathan, Charles Finck, Andrew Roth, Mr. Semmeitte, Chicago; Mr. John P. Brunt and lady, Ludwick Schroeder, Mr. Reeve, lady and infant, Mr. A. Weber, J. Wm Viereck, lady, infant and two children, Mrs. Weyrauch, sister and daughter, Mrs. Jas. Deegan, lady and infant, Mrs. Aug. Erdmann, Mrs. Morris and daughter, Mrs. Wairauch and three children, Mrs. Robert Hantzsch, Mrs. W. A. Parker, Mrs. W. Goetze, Mrs. J. W. Markmann, Mrs. C. Berthold, Mrs. G. Hoffmann, Mrs. H. Schweickardt, Mrs. C. Rhodius, Mrs. C. D. Feuerer, Mrs. C. A. Tiemann, Miss Bahde, Mr. Wm. Price, Mr. F. Barroe, Mr. J. W. Tiemann, Mr. P. C. Tiemann, Mr. Riegand, lady, two children and servant, C. Maels, Mr. Lienau, Mr. Klinkenbaum, Mr. Winans, Jr., and lady, Mrs. Rigg and daughter, Miss Vandervoort, P. H. Vandervoort, Jules Renard and lady, Miss Butt, Master G. Renard, Wm. Zeranegal and daughter, Mr. Herzfeld, Julius Broelsing, C. D. Unger, J. E. Spott, Jas. Towsley and lady, G. Hersfeld, Julius Wurtzel, J. Wesser, Robert Hager, Miss Amelia Bicker, Fr. Isler, Julius Muller, J. Vandervoort—Total 86.

In steamship Florida, for Savannah—Edward Curran, S. S. Mellen, Henry Burt, S. Davis, H. H. Shaw and son, Louis Hymes, William White, Mrs. Joseph Haywood, Mrs. Hammett, L. M. Lamar, lady and servant, Miss Lamar, Mrs. Walker, J. T. Rowland, Jr., Miss E. F. Pierson, Mrs. Millhouser, S. S. Littlefield, T. B. Davis, J. L. Barber, lady and two children, J. H. Machette and lady, J. Sconeburg, lady and child, B. G. Stern, H. Sliber, lady, child and two servants, B. Merrill, Wm. G. Gray, D. C. Spaulding, Jacob Knapp, R. G. Alderman, S. F. Brick, H. H. Freeman, Miss Emily Bailey, E. Brown, L. Fried, Mrs. Jane C. Thomas, S. Rothchild and lady, J. S. Rust, A. Dettenweiler and lady, John Weiglein, O. P. Tourhey, J. H. King, John Langmeier, James Doyle, lady and child, Miss E. Doyle, A. S. Newhouse, Miss Parker, Miss L. M. Tuttle, Dr. G. W. Watkins, Miss Hinton, S. C. Stephens and servant, D. Davidson, T. C. Willard, J. M. Cole, T. C. Barker, W. R. Fleming, W. H. Batson, H. Goodman, M. Landoner, G. W. Scott, Joseph Jackson, T. H. Hodgkins, S. B. Bothwell, J. P. Crichlow, J. P. Sanderson, Austin Carlton, H. S. Greenwood, John C. Calhoun, A. J. Brazelton, Edward Remington, M. Mayer, Fayette Goodenough, G. M. Wilson, Miss J. Stahl, Mrs. B. Reiser, infant and servant, W. L. Janett, and 40 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Old Point, Richmond and Petersburg—Edward Pollock, J. M. Whitehurst, George Cameron, John McGregor, John Burns, M. Kraker, J. T. Hodge, Herman Cook, Thomas D. Evans, E. Morris, Mrs. Isaacs and two children, Mrs. Caldwell, Miss Caldwell, H. Hahns, S. Emmanuels, J. Summers and lady, Mrs. Cornelia Brooks, F. J. Proctor, H. Lyons, W. H. Seabury, F. H. Langley, C. J. Schoonmaker, Francis Cherry, William S. Tupman and lady, ten American seamen, and 15 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In the steamship Northern Light, from San Francisco via Key West—Captain Frank Wm. C. Ralston, [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, SEPT. 8.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

Below.

[illegible]

Sailed.

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 8—The ship Mariner, from Liverpool Aug. 6, is below.

Disasters.

[illegible]

Notice to Mariners.

[illegible]

Whalers.

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]